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MR. TAFT IN MESSAGE ON FORTIFYING CANAL ASKS \$5,000,000 NOW

Work of Building Defense Should Be Completed by Time the Waterway Is Finished, He Says.

SENDS IN REPORT IDEA IS INDORSED

Transmits to Congress Findings of Army and Navy Men Which Strongly Urge View of President.

WASHINGTON—President Taft sent to the House of Representatives today the report of the army and navy Panama canal fortification board and asked for an immediate appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the initiation of work on the proposed defenses.

The total estimate now is \$12,000,000. Mr. Taft asked \$9,000,000 in April at once and a total of \$19,000,000.

The report of the joint board strongly urges the immediate fortification of the canal and is in line with the policy attitude of the army and navy in favor of strong defenses. A letter from the secretary of war in regard to the report also was forwarded to Congress by the President. In his message to Congress the President said:

"The canal when completed will afford the only convenient route for water communication between our Atlantic and Pacific coasts and virtually will be a part of the coast line of the United States. Its assured possession and control will greatly contribute to our peace, safety and prosperity as a nation."

"In my judgment it is the right and duty of the United States to fortify and make capable of defense the work that will bear so vital a relation to its welfare, and that is being created solely by it and at an expenditure of enormous sums."

"I urgently recommend that an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the initiation of work on the proposed defenses be made at the present session of Congress, in order that these defenses may be completed by the date of the completion of the canal."

Attacks House Rules

In a defense of his attack on the insurgent rules which culminated on Monday in the overthrow of the precedent established by the Norris resolution, Representative Mann issued a statement on Wednesday afternoon, in which he admitted that he had been filibustering and would continue to filibuster until March 4, in order to show that it was impossible for the House to do business under these anti-Cannon rules.

The reason for Mr. Mann's attitude toward the insurgent rules was set forth in the statement as follows:

"I do this, not because I wish to delay the House. I do it because I want the present minority, which will be the majority in the next House, to feel the responsibility of revising the rules and to endeavor to prepare a rule under which any member of the majority can bring to vote any time a proposition in which he is interested, and which no member of the minority in the next House can use to do things which he may want to do."

VANCOUVER TAX PAYERS VOTING ON CITY CHARTER

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Rate-payers of Vancouver will decide today by vote their choice of the following three forms of municipal government: To retain the present form of administration by mayor and aldermen; to create a board of control to be chosen by the electors, the said board to be under the direction of the council in carrying out its policies, and to act in the capacity of advisors; or to establish a commission form of government, under which the council would be abolished and the administration vested in a board of five municipal directors, including the mayor, all to be elected by the qualified voters of the entire city, eliminating all ward boundaries.

NEW SPEAKERS FOR CITY CLUB

WASHINGTON—Addison L. Winship, civic secretary of the Boston City Club, was in Washington yesterday procuring speakers for the club during the winter.

He has already received acceptances from Senators Clapp of Minnesota, Bourne of Oregon and Smoot of Utah, and Representative Norris of Nebraska.

ADOLPHUS MCVEY GETS VERDICT.

A verdict of \$448 was awarded to Adolphus McVey, former yachting editor of a Boston newspaper, by a jury in the Suffolk superior court today in a suit for \$10,000 damages for alleged assault which he brought against Bowdoin B. Crowninshield, a yacht designer.

TARIFF MAKING PLAN UNSOUND NOW, SAYS J. C. COBB OF BOSTON

Convention in Session at Washington Scheduled to Pass a Request to Congress for Legislation Today.

SIXTH PAID BY 19

Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell, and Other Speakers Explain Economic Reform Needs.

WASHINGTON—That there has existed in the country for many years, a widespread and earnest conviction that the United States tariff making system is unsound and inadequate to cope with modern conditions was the assertion of John C. Cobb of Boston, president of the National Tariff Commission Association at the convention which closes here today.

The speaker said that with all the complexities existing in the relations of labor and capital, the consumer and producer and the adjustment of the tariff to domestic business and foreign trade, the present method of passing tariff legislation is unsatisfactory.

"The levying of duties must of necessity affect all these questions and if we desire to produce sound results, it is a self-evident proposition that the first step should be through knowledge of existing conditions. It has been the province of our association to present for general discussion and consideration the idea that this necessary knowledge of conditions can best be acquired by a permanent independent tariff commission.

"We have worked assiduously for two years to present this idea and have met with an affirmative response so unanimous and so general from all sections of the country and from all kinds and conditions of men, regardless of business and political affiliations, that your board of directors has felt justified in calling you together here in Washington to say to Congress that the country desires and deserves to have a permanent, independent tariff commission with provision for the consideration of the tariff by schedules in the full light of public discussion, based on investigations made by a commission so established that it will command public confidence.

"It is a proposition which we have found, when clearly presented and understood, commends itself equally to Minnesota and Texas, to Massachusetts and Oregon.

"In the creation of the present tariff board our work secured a standing and recognition of very great value as a step toward its full accomplishment, and the statement made to us yesterday by Chairman Emery of the board, clearly showing that he and his colleagues are convinced by the work already done that it is a practical and feasible proposition, is evidence which should encourage us to renewed endeavors to perpetuate the work so well begun, by an earnest effort to secure legislation to develop this important first step into a permanent tariff commission.

"In closing I want to say a word for the business men of the country. It is charged that selfishness and avarice always have and always will control men's attitude toward the tariff. This I do not believe. It has fallen to my lot during the past two years to discuss this question in all its bearings with men from all sections of the country, and I am convinced that the greatest evil in our present tariff making system is the widespread belief, that it is necessary to engage in a personal scramble for self preservation in the heat and turmoil of a general revision.

"The letter contains figures supporting the consul's contention that the Japanese population on the Pacific coast is steadily decreasing.

According to these statistics, the number leaving Japan for America has diminished every year and the number arriving in Japan has increased every year since 1908.

"The tendency of the laboring classes to return to Japan is not diminishing," says Consul Nagai.

"We are not looking for extended proprietorships in lands in the state, and if such possessions were our only aim, it might be abandoned with good grace and little feeling.

"Our objections to the bills introduced are based on their discrimination. They could not be explained to the Japanese people as being otherwise than offensive to national pride."

(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

POSTAL OFFICIALS OPTIMISTIC IN REPORT ON SAVINGS BANKS

Postal savings banks have proved a moderate but sure success, in the opinion of postoffice officials in the New England cities where the system is being tried, who base their opinions on facts observed since the banks opened Jan. 3.

At Norwood, Mass., the innovation is receiving the expected support, according to Postmaster Fales, although foreigners are not depositing as heavily as was expected.

This last condition prevails in all the postal savings stations, and it is thought to be due to the fact that the opening of the banks has not been sufficiently advertised in the languages of the foreign population.

At the Norwood Bank a number of accounts have been opened by parents for their children, and the sale of the postal savings stamps has already reached fair proportions.

The New Hampshire Bank at Berlin

BOSTON ASSESSORS FIX \$22,557,640 AS CITY TAX WARRANT

F. C. Welch and Others, Trustees of Quincy A. Shaw Estate, Appeal Against Tax on \$16,000,000,

SIXTH PAID BY 19

B. & A. Is Third Highest Under General Assessment and Pays More Than Any Other Corporation.

Out of a total tax warrant of \$22,557,640 levied this year by the board of assessors, 19 corporations and trustees pay \$3,475,684.72, or a trifle more than one-sixth of the total amount derived from taxes levied in Boston on real estate and personal property.

This year, however, Francis C. Welch and others, as trustees, appear as the biggest taxpayers. Whether they will later on be found actually to do so depends entirely on a decision that will be rendered by the supreme court.

In other words, the assessors have this year taxed Francis C. Welch of Boston, Robert F. Herrick of Brookline and Quincy A. Shaw of Boston, executors of the estate of Quincy A. Shaw, who was president of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, on upwards of \$16,000,000 instead of on \$5,000,000 as last year.

This year the executors filed with the principal assessors a statement of \$16,714,400, but claimed that they had become trustees of the estate instead of executors, and that as a result the city of Boston would be entitled to only its share of those beneficiaries who live within its confines.

The assessing board, however, took a different view of the matter. As a result of the action of the assessors the trustees took the matter before the supreme court for a decision.

The Boston & Albany railroad pays

(Continued on Page Two, Column Five.)

JAPANESE PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED STATE LEGISLATION

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Japan's first official protest against proposed anti-Japanese legislation in the states comes in the form of a letter from Consul-General Matsuzo Nagai at San Francisco to Senator Leroy Wright, chairman of the Senate committee on federal relations.

"I think the people of this state hardly realize the deep concern felt in Japan on this subject," says the consul general.

"Discrimination at this time would be particularly surprising to the Japanese people, in view of the efforts which have been made during the past two years to cultivate the good will of the American people and to prove to them the sincerity of Japanese good will."

The letter contains figures supporting the consul's contention that the Japanese population on the Pacific coast is steadily decreasing.

According to these statistics, the number leaving Japan for America has diminished every year and the number arriving in Japan has increased every year since 1908.

"The tendency of the laboring classes to return to Japan is not diminishing," says Consul Nagai.

"We are not looking for extended proprietorships in lands in the state, and if such possessions were our only aim, it might be abandoned with good grace and little feeling.

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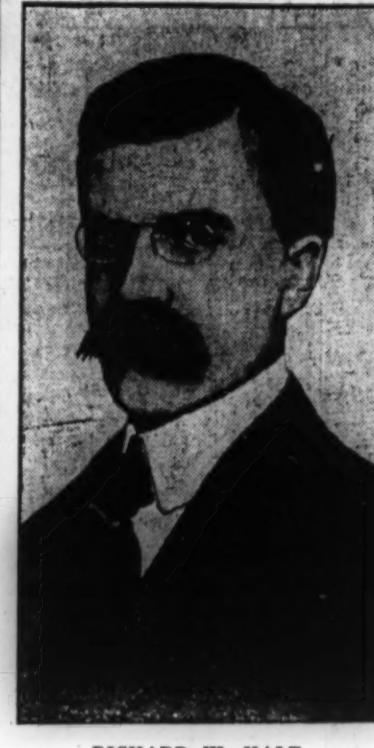
At Montpelier, the Vermont Bank, the postmaster is enthusiastic over the system, although as yet there have been only fifty depositors. He expects results when the system becomes more widely known.

Several hundred accounts have been opened at the Rhode Island bank, Bristol, mostly by small business men and school children. Foreigners and laborers have not taken to the movement very strongly as yet.

In the opinion of the postmaster at the Maine bank, at Rumford, the postal savings bank system has not been sufficiently advertised and this accounts for the slow beginning of the movement.

To meet the situation, the postmaster has placed in the postoffice posters in the various foreign languages spoken here.

New U. S. Commissioner for Boston Is Attorney and Writer of Some Note



RICHARD W. HALE.

MR. LODGE ON FIRST BALLOT, DECLARE THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS

Victory for Senior Senator Is Now Practically Sure, Say Many Members of the Legislature.

NEW CONVERTS WON

Name of Sherman L. Whipple Among Those Which Are to Be Presented at the Democratic Conference.

Republican leaders in the Legislature today say that the reelection of Senator Lodge to the United States Senate is practically assured. Some go further in their statements and declare that he will be chosen on the first ballot which is to be taken by each house separately next Tuesday.

Senators Chase of Dighton, Gates of Westboro, Keith of Bridgewater, Nash of Hanover, Schoonmaker of Ware and Turner of Fall River, all of whom have been claimed by the anti-Lodge forces, are admitted today, even by the latter, to be favorable to Mr. Lodge.

He is a graduate of Harvard law school '95, and since that time has practiced in Boston, being a member of the firm of Hale & Grinnell. As an author he has contributed to the Century Magazine, the Harvard and American Law Reviews and the Commercial and Financial Chronicle. He belongs to the Norfolk County, the Norfolk Hunt Club and the Century Association, New York.

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**TARIFF MAKING PLAN
UNSOULD NOW, SAYS
J. C. COBB OF BOSTON**

(Continued from Page One.)

fair and just results, will cure the worst evils of our present tariff making system and if it is supported by public opinion, the pressure for special advantages will soon cease.

"It is not many years since most of us were struggling for special rates or special privileges in railroad freights. Today we have lost our special advantages, but are satisfied that we are all treated alike, and who would return to the old system?"

"The agitation for a tariff commission is based on the same inherent American characteristic which did away with cut rates on the railroads, a deep-seated conviction that all are entitled to equal opportunity and a willingness to respect an established authority which we believe is endeavoring to give just measure to all and special advantage to none."

Plan Resolutions

Resolutions favoring a permanent tariff commission for the United States—a non-political body that will not protect any one interest more than another—and urging Congress to enact the necessary legislation, are scheduled to be adopted by the association.

The meetings will close to-night with a dinner, at which President Taft will speak. Others on the program are Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Senator Cummins of Iowa, Senator Newlands of Nevada and Representative Longworth of Ohio.

The high tariff protectionist who is afraid that the tariff commission will end protection because he feels high tariffs cannot stand investigation, was attacked by Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, who spoke in approval of the commission plan.

Representative Burke of Pennsylvania, John Kirby, Jr., and John M. Stahl, representing the Farmers Union, all spoke in favor of the commission. This afternoon the delegates were received at the White House by President Taft, who delivered an address to them.

Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University endorsed the tariff commission idea in an address to the convention to-day. He said in part:

"Let me point out some ways in which the work of a tariff board or commission is absolutely essential at the present

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
BOSTON—Mrs. Sarah Bernhardt is reported.
Thursday afternoon—"La Jigion"
Friday evening—"Sapho".
Friday afternoon—"Sapho".
Saturday afternoon—"Jeanne d'Arc".
CASTLE SQUARE—"La Sorciere".
CORNELL—"The Echo".
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"At the Old Cross Roads".
HOLLIS—David Warfield.
MAESTRO—Vaudville.
PARK—"Rebecca Lupin".
SHUBERT—Miss Marie Cahill.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE.
FRIDAY, 8 p. m.—"Rigoletto".
SATURDAY, 8 p. m.—"Carmen".
SUNDAY, 8 p. m.—"Tosca".

NEW YORK.

ALHAMBRA—Vaudville.

ASTOR—"The Aviator".

BROOKLYN—Concert.

BLOU—"The Man".

BROADWAY—"The Squawman".

JASINO—"Marriage à la Carte".

KODAK—"The Sorceress".

KOMEDY—"I'll Be Hanged If I Do".

KRITERION—William Gillette.

LAIET—"Treasure of the Wells".

MARSHALL—"Gertie".

MARRICK—"The Imposter".

MOLO—"The Slim Princess".

NAZAR—"See Days".

NIMMERSTEIN—Vanderlin.

GERALD SQUARE—"Girl and the Kaiser".

HIPPODROME—"Spectacles".

LIBERTY—"The Singing Maid".

LYCEUM—"Susanne".

LYRIC—"The Deep Purple".

METROPOLITAN—"The Wild".

MANHATTAN—Vaudville.

MARXINE ELLIOTT—"The Gamblers".

METROPOLITAN—Grand opera.

NAZAR—"We Can't Be As Bad as All That".

NEW AMSTERDAM—"Madame Sherry".

NEW YORK—"Naughty Marietta".

PLAZA—Vaudville.

REPUBLIC—"Rebecca, Sunnybrook Farm".

WALLACK'S—"Pomander Walk".

WEST END—Sam Bernard.

CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—Vaudville.

AUDITORIUM—Grand opera.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Three Twins".

COLONIAL—Victor Moore.

CORT—"The Great Name".

JARICK—"The Dawn of Pilsen".

LAUREL—"The Arcanians".

LYRIC—"The Jolly Bachelors".

MARIE—"Vaudville".

DICKERS—"Polly of the Circus".

OLYMPIC—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford".

POWERS—"The Country Boy".

PRINCESS—Albert Chevalier.

WHITELEY—"The Little Damsel".

**NATIONAL CIVIC BODY
OPENS ITS ELEVENTH
ANNUAL CONVENTION**

(Continued from Page One.)

**MR. LODGE ON FIRST
BALLOT, DECLARE THE
REPUBLICAN LEADERS**

(Continued from Page One.)

time. There is a general feeling that the Payne tariff is at different points unnecessarily high, and that it abounds in inconsistencies, that its classifications are faulty, and that it contains blunders which were due to ingenious devices and jokers of which the framers of the law were themselves unconscious. How, I ask, are these evils to be remedied?

"Few of us have the time, and still fewer the necessary ability and training, to make an independent study of the tariff. And even if we did so, how little weight would the conclusions of private individuals have in a country of nearly 100,000,000 people? But a special governmental agency consisting of expert investigators whose independence was guaranteed by a secure tenure of office, and who gave their entire time and energy year after year to the investigation of these questions, would come to have in tariff matters a weight and authority fairly comparable with that of the census board or the interstate commerce commission or (one might almost say) the courts themselves.

Anti-trust legislation by the states was discussed by Gilbert H. Montague, who said in part:

"Anti-trust legislation has been enacted in response to two well-defined demands. Consumers have demanded protection against exorbitant prices, and business men have demanded protection against the use of oppressive trade practices.

"Rightly perceived, these two demands are not only consistent, but actually call for the same relief. Competition, free and unrestricted, is the only relief which satisfies both."

**ATTORNEY BRANDEIS
IS CONTRADICTED BY
RAILROAD INTERESTS**

WASHINGTON—Contradictory assertions from railroad attorneys in reply to charges made by Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, representative of eastern shippers in the freight rate cases, gave a lively turn to proceedings before the interstate commerce board Wednesday.

"In its wild career of aggrandizement and I fancy some one has grown rich through this enlargement process—the New York Central has taken over the Boston & Albany and has maintained it at a loss of \$1,000,000 a year," said Mr. Brandeis.

"That is not a fact," interrupted Clyde Brown, attorney for the New York Central.

"I shall read you the record," Mr. Brandeis replied. He proceeded to read from the statements of President Brown, which seemed to verify his assertion.

He then proceeded on an argument to the effect that in practically every manipulation of the great systems, where small lines were made a part of the great lines, there had been a great profit to those in charge and that the prices paid to the stockholders of the small companies were so large that the consumer was forced to pay a premium on a transaction from which he in nowise benefited.

Vice-President Robbins of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad protested.

"There is proof, and ample proof," rejoined Mr. Brandeis. "I shall take occasion to prove from the record that it is especially true of the property which you represent."

"You cannot prove it," said Mr. Robbins.

"I can and will prove that disgraceful proceedings have been carried on with the property in which you are interested," said Mr. Brandeis. He then read from the record in regard to the affairs of the line in question.

He was interrupted also by Attorney Gowen of the Pennsylvania road.

Mr. Brandeis concluded his argument with the declaration that the railroads of the country were confronted with the greatest opportunity of their existence to increase the efficiency of their labor, material, equipment and plants. If they did not embrace the opportunity the result only could be, in response to an irresistible popular clamor and demand, the government ownership of the railroads of the United States.

New Tariff Board Bill

WASHINGTON—A permanent tariff board in the treasury department, non-partisan in character and with power to make all necessary investigation of tariff data and facts, is proposed in a bill introduced in the House Wednesday by Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania.

The Dalzell bill virtually would continue the present tariff board. It authorizes a board of three members to be appointed by the President.

A progressive reduction of tariff duties for the next 21 years is asked in a bill presented to the House by Representative Hobson of Alabama.

FIRE IN PORTLAND STREET BLOCK.

Fire on the top floor of the five-story brick building at 21-37 Portland street, occupied by other colleges and universities upon 143 graduates of Wellesley, and 40 graduates have received degree of doctor of philosophy.

**BOSTON ASSESSORS
FIX \$22,557,640 AS
CITY TAX WARRANT**

(Continued from Page One.)

it is understood, are ready to support Senator Lodge if their votes are needed.

Charles H. Pearson, Senator from the First Norfolk district, received to-day a communication from a number of prominent Republicans of Walpole, stating that his representatives during the campaign gave the voters to understand that he would vote for any strong Republican who might be available to contest the election for United States Senator with Senator Lodge and informing him that they expect him to vote accordingly.

The names of Congressman Samuel W. McCall and Albert E. Pillsbury are referred to in the letter as strong Republicans for whom Senator Pearson could vote rather than for Mr. Lodge. The letter is signed by Harry A. Whiting, tax collector for Walpole and clerk of the Republican town committee; George M. Graves, chairman of the board of selectmen; F. W. Kingman, superintendent of schools; the Rev. Paul Smith, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of South Walpole; K. V. Mowry, superintendent of cemeteries; P. R. Allen and F. T. Fuller.

The letter states that other leading Republicans of the town favor the election of Speaker Joseph Walker or Congressman John W. Weeks rather than Senator Lodge.

Senator Nash of Hanover says: "Because I said I was unpledged I have been claimed by the anti-Lodge men. I expect that next Tuesday every one of the Republican senators who have been called doubtful will vote for Senator Lodge."

"I was elected unpledged. I have not changed my own opinion as to my duty, however, and that opinion has been strengthened by the series of letters I have been receiving from my constituents."

"Men who were formerly anti-Lodge have informed me that they have changed their views and hope that I will not vote against Senator Lodge. They need not worry. I suppose that Governor Foss' anti-Lodge campaign has had somewhat the opposite effect from that which was intended."

At the Democratic caucus late this afternoon, for the purpose of naming the Democratic candidate who is to oppose Senator Lodge, the name of Sherman Whipple will be presented for consideration. Mr. Whipple is not desirous of entering into the senatorial contest but is willing to serve as a candidate for the sake of the party.

Other Democratic whose names will come before the conference for consideration are: John R. Thayer of Worcester; James B. Carroll of Springfield; Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell of Boston and James H. Vahey of Watertown.

Edward A. Filene of Boston said:

"I am a believer at the present time in a protective tariff for the United States. But I believe also that a non-protective tariff justly administered as between man and man is better by far than a protective tariff unjustly administered and unjustly placing its benefits and its burdens."

Senator Lodge said that the publicity clauses of the Longworth bill for a permanent tariff commission, which he had introduced in the Senate, were designed to get all the facts necessary for a consideration of industrial costs and at the same time guard the interests furnishing those facts. He commented on the strength of popular opinion behind the tariff commission movement.

Representatives Hill of Connecticut and Lawrence and Currier of New Hampshire spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Brandeis said that the bill was introduced by Attorney Gowen of the Pennsylvania road.

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Leading Events in Athletics

Harvard Elects R. T. Fisher

TRACK PROSPECTS AT N. Y. UNIVERSITY ARE VERY PROMISING

Lawson Robertson, Member of Irish-American Athletic Club, Is Coach and Expects Some Fast Men.

IN DAILY PRACTISE

NEW YORK—Track prospects at New York University are unusually bright this year. Lawson Robertson of the Irish-American Athletic Club, a former 100 yard record holder, and a competitor in the recent Olympic games, is in charge of the track men this year and is holding regular practice in the gymnasium.

Robertson has good material to work with this year. Four of last year's men were lost by graduation, but they all had understudies, who will make a good showing this year. The loss of Norlin and Fielding will be felt the most. Norlin ran the quarter and half mile, breaking the college record in the 440 yard event last year. However, Murphy, who was ineligible last season, on account of his studies, is now available. He and Captain Smith are well able to defend the quarter and half mile titles.

Fielding's place in the high and broad jump events will be hard to fill, but Lauer, who runs the sprints and quarter mile, is also a broad jumper of no mean ability, and C. McLaughlin and Hyatt can make fairly good showing in the high jump.

Thorpe, who broke the college two mile record last year, is only a sophomore. He is training hard already, and will try to better his own time in his favorite event this year. Other two mile runners are Van Cleef, McAdam, Stout, and Underwood.

No strong man has been developed in the hammer throw event to take Heiser's place, but Mackay and Cooney have had experience at this work, and will probably do well under Robertson's coaching. Gabelein and Henneberger will put the shot, and John White, who did so well in the pole vault last year, is still in the field.

The sprints will be well taken care of by Murphy, Golden, Lauer, Schapiro, Maloy, and McManus. Brundin, Hyatt, and J. McLaughlin are expected to do well in the high hurdles, and Crawford and Hamilton will run the low hurdle for the N. Y. U.

Sufficient work has not been done by the freshmen to enable the coach to judge of the material. Practice will soon be far enough along to form a line, however, and it is expected that a fairly good delegation of athletes will be found among the first year men.

BROWN RALLIES AND WINS, 28 TO 19

PROVIDENCE—Brown's basketball team rallied in the last half of Wednesday night's game with New Hampshire State College at the Lyman Gymnasium and won, 28 to 19. Captain McKay led in Brown's assault in the second half, shooting three goals in the period, and was helped by Snell's great team work. The first period ended 17 to 15 in favor of New Hampshire. The summary:

BROWN, NEW HAMPSHIRE. Wins, 28; New Hampshire, 19. Goals from floor, McKay, 6; Vonderleith, 3; Holden, 3; Scholes, 2; Wyman, 2; Winslow, 1; Sanborn, Jones. Goals from foul, Snell, 1; Holden, 2; McKay, 2. Referee, MacAdams. Time, 20-minute halves.

CHAMPIONS ENTER B. A. A. MEET.

John Paul Jones of Cornell, inter-collegiate cross-country champion and record holder, and T. S. Berna of the same college, two mile inter-collegiate champion, have entered for the B. A. A. games to be held Feb. 11.

SPECIAL NOTICE

**MID-WINTER
SALE**
of
**MEN'S and BOYS'
CLOTHING and
FURNISHING GOODS**
at Reduced Prices
is being continued

**MACULLAR
PARKER
COMPANY**
400 Washington Street

COLUMBIA TAKES OVERTIME GAME FROM YALE SEVEN

New York Team Springs Surprise in Hockey League and Spoils Blue's Chances for Championship.

HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won	Lost	Tie
Princeton	1	0	1.000
Columbia	0	1	.500
Yale	0	1	.500

NEW YORK—Yale's hockey enthusiasts see little chance of the blue seven winning the championship this year, following the unexpected defeat of the team by Columbia, Wednesday night, in Yale's first championship game of the season. Princeton had beaten Columbia a few days before and Yale was confident of starting the series with a victory. The blue team was full of crudities and did not play well.

Harding, Columbia's center, went up and down the ice like a whirlwind and besides scoring two of Columbia's goals went into every play and broke up Yale's team work again and again. Duden, the big pivot, tore up the Yale team repeatedly and swept down the ice with such force that Yale skaters could not stop him.

Yale presented what she thought was her strongest line-up. Arthur Howe, the quarterback, who is captain of next season's eleven, was put in at left wing, but he didn't have a chance to do much.

Columbia paid most of its attention to defense and broke up all the attempts that the New Haven team attempted.

John B. Fallon, rear commodore, is the popular owner of the fast Class P sloop Timandra, which was built in 1909 and won many victories in that year, among the prizes being the first leg on the Lipton cup, which had just been presented by Sir Thomas.

CORINTHIAN Y. C. HAS SUCCESSFUL ANNUAL MEETING

The Corinthian Yacht Club held a largely attended annual meeting at the Boston Athletic Association Wednesday night. Harry H. Walker as commodore brought to a close an eminently successful administration of two years and declined a reelection.

The treasurer's report showed the club to be in excellent financial condition. The secretary reported a larger number of candidates than ever before upon the waiting list. Great interest was evinced in the regatta committee's report. The racing season of 1910 was one of the best in the club's history. Twenty-one races were held, in which 685 yachts took part. In the midsummer series of four days racing 528 yachts competed, the greatest number, 140, starting on Aug. 4.

Certain amendments to the constitution and by-laws were then adopted and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: Commodore, Charles B. Wheelock; vice-commodore, W. P. Wharton; rear commodore, J. B. Fallon; secretary, H. S. Goodwin; treasurer, F. W. Moore; measurer, S. H. Brown, Jr.; executive committee, J. M. Ward, F. P. Bowden; membership committee, P. W. Pope; Merrill Hunt, S. W. Lewis, Harold Peters; regatta committee, W. L. Carlton, L. F. Percival, George Upton, G. H. Mayo, L. M. Fowle; house committee, W. H. Joyce, A. Raeburn, P. L. Fish.

C. B. Wheelock, commodore, is well known in yachting circles as the owner, with his son, H. S. Wheelock, of the class P sloop Amoret.

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A COLLEGE CHESS GAME.

VIENNA OPENING.

Perkins, C.	Durfee, Brown,
Wasson, g., Martin
Wasson, p., Parks
Duden, r., Svenson
Bates, r., Lourenz
Harding, c., Cox
Long, c., Love
Howe, Whittlesey, E.W., Harmon
Golds, Harding, 2; Bates, 2; Lourenz, 2; Cox, 2; Harmon, Whittlesey, 2; Harding, Referee, S.; Kennedy, Crescenzi, A. C. Time of halves, 20 minutes; extra period, 10 minutes.	

White announces mate in two moves, viz: Kt-K6 ch K-Q2; 2, Q-R6 mate.

TECHNOLOGY SWIMMERS BUSY.

The Technology Swimming Club has been active during this last vacation and the membership now numbers 25 students of the institute. Unusual interest is being shown among the undergraduates in this new sport and the swimming team formed is estimated by Tech coaches to be the best in the eastern colleges. A meeting of the association will be called this afternoon at 4 o'clock and plans for the future together with possible contests will be discussed.

YACHT SUZETTA III. SOLD.

The Hollis Burgess Yacht Agency has sold the Herreshoff sloop yacht Suzetta III, owned by the late Dr. C. A. Herten of New York, to Augustus P. Loring of Boston. Suzetta III, is 61 feet over all, 42 feet water line, 12 ft. 6 in. beam and 8 ft. 6 in. draft, and is an unusually handsome craft.

F. A. MARTIN WINS CUP.

PINEHURST, N. C.—

F. A. Martin, the Dartmouth College and Ewanok Club golfer, won the president's cup in the eighth annual midwinter golf tournament of the Pinehurst Golf Club, Wednesday, by defeating George C. Dutton of the Oakley Country Club in the final round by 4 and 3.

COLUMBIA WINS FROM PRINCETON.

NEW YORK—Followers of basketball at Columbia are already looking forward to the winning of the championship of the Intercollegiate Basketball League this year following the decisive victory over the Princeton five in the Columbia gymnasium Wednesday night by a score of 36 to 13.

DARTMOUTH RECEIPTS MORE THAN THE COMBINED RECEIPTS OF ALL SMALL GAMES.

Total receipts from football games were \$42,260. The report covers practically all branches of collegiate sport and with the losing propositions outside of baseball and football, shows a balance of \$1375 in the treasury. Football paid \$3000 more than it did in 1909. Last year's baseball team also cleared money.

Coaches Roper, Brown, Harlan and Waller, according to the report, drew \$5333 in salaries; officials for games got \$565; suits and supplies cost \$1500; miscellaneous expenses, \$305; work on football stands, \$9683; trip of team to see Yale-Harvard game, \$200. The training table cost \$2180, a saving of \$1300 over that of 1909.

Officials for games cost nearly twice as much in 1910 as during the past season. Coaching, however, cost nearly

\$500 more during 1910 than during 1909.

FOOTBALL SHOWS PROFIT FOR PRINCETON SPORTS

PRINCETON, N. J.—

That there was a good profit in football for 1910 at Princeton is shown by the report of George R. Murray, general treasurer of the Princeton Athletic Association, just made public. It shows that \$25,000 was Princeton's share of the Yale game receipts in November and that the association got \$8664 out of the Dartmouth game played in New York city. The

Dartmouth receipts were more than the combined receipts of all small games.

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DECIDE ON \$3,000,000 HOTEL FOR OLD ART MUSEUM SITE SOON

Copley Square Trust Shareholders to Hold Meeting in Two Weeks and Approve or Reject Arrangements.

PLANS ARE ALL LAID

Shareholders of the Copley Square Trust will decide at a meeting to be held in two weeks whether the Copley Plaza, the \$3,000,000 hotel proposed for the site of the old Museum of Fine Arts building, shall be built, say Meredith & Grew, in a statement just issued.

The lease, contract and financial arrangements will be discussed and approved or rejected at this meeting. The statement says:

"The Copley Plaza operating company has been organized by the management of the Plaza hotel in New York and its associates and has agreed to take a lease of the proposed hotel running for 20 years from Jan. 1, 1913. A contract has been signed by the George A. Fuller company and guaranteed in every particular by the United States Realty & Improvement Company, for the erection of the hotel before the above mentioned date. This lease and contract are awaiting action by the trustees of the Copley Square Trust.

The plans call for what will be one of the most notable hotels in the country. They have been prepared by H. J. Hardenbergh of New York, who has had wide experience in hotel work, having planned among others the Plaza, Manhattan and Waldorf-Astoria in New York city and the New Willard in Washington. The construction of the building will be under the direction of the associate architect, who is C. H. Blackall of this city, representing the trustees.

One of the main features of the hotel as planned is the ballroom suite, which occupies the southerly end of the building, that is, the end toward Stuart street, and extends from Dartmouth street to Trinity place. On the latter is a private entrance used in connection with this suite, with direct access to dressing rooms on the mezzanine story, beneath which is a large foyer, so that guests may dispose of their wraps before entering the foyer or the ballroom proper. The latter is a magnificent room thirty feet in height, with a stage at the Dartmouth-street end.

Back to the stage is a large serving room connected directly with the kitchen in the basement, special provision having been made for the convenient use of the ballroom for large banquets, it being possible to seat and serve about 600 people.

On the Copley square front of the building the noteworthy feature is a very handsome oval dining room in the center overlooking the square. Opening out of it and occupying the center of the building is a large tea room lighted from overhead.

There are two entrances from the square: That on the Dartmouth street side of the restaurant and tea room, giving access to a large cafe on the corner of Dartmouth street and leading directly to the office; that on the Trinity place side gives access to a very handsome suite consisting of drawing room, private dining room, chambers and private baths, along Trinity place. These rooms also may be used for private dinners.

The corridors from both of these entrances terminate in a wide promenade extending from Dartmouth street to Trinity place and having the ballroom suite on the right as one enters from Dartmouth street, and the office, tea room, etc., on the left.

ELECT J. N. SPEAR TO GAS COMPANY

Announcement is made of the election of J. N. Spear, superintendent of the Roxbury and South Boston districts, to the board of directors of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company by a ballot of the profit-shares to represent them on the board.

Giving employees representation in the directorship creates a joint partnership among the public, employees and the company, so that every effort of management and employee is directed toward the mutual advantage of all.

RESORTS—FLORIDA

SUMMER TIME NOW ON THE EAST COAST OF FLORIDA

Easy of access—Two through Pullman Trains daily except Sunday—22 hours, New York to Palm Beach—only one night on the cars—Winter Trip—Summer Trip—Reduced Rates—commodious—convenient—Water Trip on commodious and Fast Steamships—Hotels—Accommodations—Conveniences—suit to suit the purse of every class. One dollar a day and up—Congenial environment for the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay.

St. Augustine—Florida de Leon and Alvaro Royal Hotels—Orlando—Halifax Royal Palms and Breakers—Nassau, Bahamas Islands—Cuba—Colombia—Key West—The Colonial Hotel—White Key and the P. & O. S. S. Co.

Excellent Train Service—4 trains each way daily.

SO MUCH TO SEE—SO MUCH TO DO—SO MUCH TO ENJOY.

Automobiles—Riding, Driving, Surf-Bathing, Chair-wheeling, Golf, Tennis, Boating, Yachting, Fishing, Deer, Fresh Water, Quail and Deer Hunting—Events—Aviation—Football—Sports.

ITS ALL ON THE EAST COAST OF FLORIDA.

For complete information Booklet, Tickets and Reservations, apply to the Local Agent, or to F. E. C. Offices at 225 Fifth Ave., New York. General Offices at St. Augustine, Fla.

*Erection of Copley Plaza
Hotel Is to Be Under the
Supervision of Boston Man*



C. H. BLACKALL
Associate architect who will represent
trustees in constructing \$3,000,000
building.

REMODELED LINER IVERNIA IN HARBOR FROM ENGLISH PORT

With important alterations to her saloon and large additions to her cabin accommodations, the Cunard liner Ivernia, Captain Thomas Potter, reached port today from Liverpool and Queenstown with 24 saloon, 242 second cabin and 312 steerage passengers.

The Ivernia has been laid up at Liverpool for about a month, her last sailing from here being Nov. 23, and during that time received an addition of 20 staterooms with accommodation for about 50 more passengers on the forward saloon deck, and dining tables in the saloon to seat about 60 passengers more than formerly.

Among the saloon passengers was Alfred Ashley, superintendent of the Cunard line at East Boston with Mrs. Ashley. He has been visiting London and the southeast coast of England since the last of November. He also visited Newcastle and the new liner Franconia, which he says will probably leave for Liverpool Jan. 17 to receive the finishing touches.

The Franconia is scheduled to leave the latter port Feb. 25 for her maiden trip to New York, and to leave Liverpool again April 18 for Boston. She will call at Fishguard from May 2 until July 25, inclusive, after leaving Queenstown en route for Liverpool.

FACTORY SAVING IS URGED BEFORE COMMERCE MEN

Roughly estimated, the expenditures in Massachusetts for labor and material in the year is \$1,000,000,000," declared M. L. Cook, at the bi-weekly meeting of the Boston Chamber of Commerce assembly at the American House Wednesday. "Under scientific management a saving of 10 per cent of this sum, \$100,000,000, is assured, \$200,000,000 is probable and \$300,000,000 is possible."

"More Efficient Organization and Management of Manufacturing Establishments" was the subject of discussion.

RUSKIN PICTURES GIFT TO HARVARD

Two water-color pictures by Ruskin are now to be seen in the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University. The subject of one is "The Faids Pass," and the other is an Alpine pass and a building in the distance.

These pictures were a gift to the collection by a number of friends of Professor Moore, the first director of the museum, in recognition of his service to the university. Professor Moore was a personal friend and pupil of Ruskin.

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Here and There in Massachusetts

STONEHAM.

Miss Katherine R. Flood of Newton, past department president, D. V. installed the following officers of Lizzie Clawson Jones tent No. 15, Wednesday evening: President, Miss Katherine E. O'Brien; senior vice-president, Miss Rena Whittaker; junior vice-president, Miss Alice Cogan; chaplain, Miss Carrie Thompson; treasurer, Miss Florence Freeman; patriotic instructor, Miss Rose K. Coy.

New officers of J. P. Gould post 75, G. A. R., are: Commander, Charles H. Hill; senior vice-commander, Chester W. Green; junior vice-commander, R. F. Davis; officer of day, R. K. Brown; officer of guard, Thomas J. Sullivan; chaplain, Samuel C. Trull; adjutant, S. A. Lawrence; sergeant major, Joseph E. Wiley; quartermaster sergeant, G. W. Newhall; quartermaster, Charles Thompson; patriotic instructor, S. C. Trull.

MELROSE.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Bank, J. Augustus Barrett was succeeded on the board of directors by Junius Beebe of Wakefield. These directors were reelected: Decius Beebe, John P. Deering, John Larrabee, Levi S. Gould, James McIntyre, Charles H. Lang, Jr., Walter H. Roberts, John W. Farwell, John W. Robinson, Joseph Remick and Charles H. Adams.

W. Dehaven Jones, city clerk, has received returns of the state and city elections from the city committees. The Republicans received \$531.89 and expended all but \$25.36 for the state election and \$16.50 additional was spent in the city election. The Democrats received and expended \$103 at the state election and nothing at the city election.

WAKEFIELD.

Souhegan Lodge, I. O. O. F., has elected: Arthur L. Kimball, noble grand; Augustus H. Sanderson, vice grand; Frederic A. Parsons, recording secretary; Willis S. Mason, financial secretary; Andrew G. Anderson, treasurer; E. Y. Lewis, warren; Arthur G. Abbott, conductor; Arthur G. Parker, L. S. N. G.; Robert W. Horne, R. S. S.; Harvey S. Parker, L. S. S.; Percy W. Wheeler, R. S. V. G.; Nathan Davison, L. S. V. G.; E. V. Chase, I. G.; H. G. Travis, O. G.

LEXINGTON.

The boys in the high school have formed a glee club, led by Miss Mary Berry, the new supervisor of music in the Lexington schools. Miss Berry is also teaching chorus singing, voice culture for the boys and girls, and harmony in the high school.

WHITMAN.

The National Bank has elected: Henry W. Chandler, Randall W. Cook, David A. Gurney, Dr. H. F. Copeland, Jacob P. Bates, Clarence D. Reed and George D. Alden as directors.

WELLESLEY.

Lucius Tuttle will lecture before St. Andrews Club Tuesday evening on methods of transportation and the problems involved.

A special town meeting has been called for Tuesday evening to make departmental appropriations.

FRANKLIN.

The union men's classes debate will take place Wednesday evening in the Congregational church. The subject is "Resolved, that the time has now arrived for the reduction of armament, rather than for its further increase." Refreshments will be served.

NEDHAM.

The Needham Military band will make its first public concert appearance in the town hall Feb. 1 and will be assisted by Miss Annie Cambridge, soprano, and John Thomas. The band numbers 24 members and will be under the direction of Mr. Carey of Boston.

Bethel Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F., of Arlington, will give a party in Village Hall this evening with music by the colonial orchestra. John A. Lindsey's 45 S. of V., will give a party in G. A. R. headquarters.

BRIDGEWATER.

The special class of the Bridgewater Normal school will hold a social in the Normal hall tomorrow evening.

Mrs. William Sutherland and Mrs. George W. Folsom, Jr., entertained the members of the Unitarian circle in the church vestry today.

EAST LEXINGTON.

Bethel Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F., of Arlington, will give a party in Village Hall this evening with music by the colonial orchestra. John A. Lindsey's 45 S. of V., will give a party in G. A. R. headquarters.

ADAMS.

The Adams mansion at the corner of School and Belmont streets, Watertown, the home for several years of the Commonwealth Motor and Driving Club, Wednesday evening. The damage is estimated at \$60,000, partly covered by insurance.

MALDEN CLUB ELECTION.

New directors were chosen by Malden Club Wednesday night, as follows: Roy W. Avell, Frank C. Burrows and C. A. Cochelle. Howland Clapp was chosen treasurer and Herbert A. Gidney clerk. The entire board will meet Friday.

CHELSEA.

Three at-homes for the benefit of the Girls Club are announced for: Jan. 18, Mrs. L. Davis, Park street; Feb. 15, Mrs. Thomas B. Frost, Tudor street; March 15, Mrs. Charles R. Irving, Warren avenue. The other patronesses are Miss Annie P. James, Madames Walter C. Mitchell, Walter S. Wadsworth, Boyd Bartlett, Eugene F. Endicott, William E. McClinton, George H. Carter, C. Willys Gould, Harry W. Jeffers.

Women Workers of Central church has elected: President, Mrs. John H. Gilmore; vice-president, Mrs. Marie I. Colburn, Mrs. Willis S. Hadley; secretary, Miss Jessie Shackford; treasurer, Mrs. Harry Tuttle; superintendent of church work, Mrs. Edwin C. Crafts; word work, Mrs. P. Frances McCann; city work, Mrs. J. A. Folkins.

WINTHROP.

A special Sunday school missionary service will be held in St. John's Episcopal church, Sunday.

Officers of Union Congregational church are: Clerk, Elmer E. Slocum; treasurer, William S. Hanson; prudential committee, A. R. Crooker, L. C. Somerville, Fred M. Russell, Franklin Flint, F. W. C. Scheuer, Donald Macallister, W. S. Hanson, E. E. Slocum; deacon for four years, Kemble Douglass; superintendent of Sunday school, Albert Armstrong; assistant superintendent, Frank Jenkins.

WALTHAM.

Stockholders of Waltham National Bank have reelected the former board of directors: Charles H. Moulton, Henry N. Fisher, William F. Rooney, George H. Doty, Charles F. Stone, Charles P. Bond, Arthur A. Carey, P. P. Adams. The offices are: President, C. H. Moulton; vice-president, Henry N. Fisher; clerk, William F. Rooney.

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REVERE.

For the subscription party in Parker hall, Beachmont district, Jan. 27, this committee has been appointed: Clarence E. Cummins, A. Howard Garbutt, Charles D. Garbutt, Joseph Garbutt, Norman H. Hayes, Lawrence A. Haynes, George W. Murphy, Lester S. Norcross, Michael J. Porcella and Charles R. Stevens. The matrons will be Mrs. George W. Cox, Mrs. E. M. Cate, Mrs. Andrew Garbutt and Mrs. S. Howard Goode.

QUINCY.

National Granite Bank has chosen: Theophilus King, Rupert F. Clafin, Joseph H. Vogel, Clarence Burgin, Russell A. Sears, Delevante King, Henry L. Kincaide, Henry G. Smith, Herbert T. Whitman and William T. Shea.

Prof. Frank Wrisley will entertain the men's choir of Christ and St. Chrysostom Episcopcal churches at his home on Coddington street this evening.

ARLINGTON.

Hiram Lodge, A. F. and A. M., will meet in Masonic hall this evening.

Woman's Relief Corps No. 43 is meeting in G. A. R. hall this afternoon. This evening Francis Gould post, No. 36, will meet in this hall with Commander Clark presiding. Wednesday evening camp 45 S. of V., will give a party in G. A. R. headquarters.

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Mrs. William Sutherland and Mrs. George W. Folsom, Jr., entertained the members of the Unitarian circle in the church vestry today.

EAST LEXINGTON.

Bethel Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F., of Arlington, will give a party in Village Hall this evening with music by the colonial orchestra. John A. Lindsey's 45 S. of V., will give a party in G. A. R. headquarters.

MALDEN.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

PARIS OPERA GOWN AND CAPE

Dress embroidered with gold thread and velvet.



Courtesy of E. T. Slattery Co.

THE accompanying illustration shows a Paris opera gown in apple green chiffon, embroidered with gold thread and velvet, trimmed with French marabout.

The opera cape is of gold net, combined with a deep band of gold embroidery, white ermine scarf.

POINTS ON LETTER WRITING

What to do and what not to do.

ONE begins a letter about two inches from the top of the sheet.

At a new paragraph, introducing, of course, a new subject, a margin of an inch is permissible only in very informal and personal communications. Never cross the writing in a letter, even to an intimate friend.

Letters are written, as a rule, in the order in which the pages come, but some persons write on the first and third, then on second and fourth pages, while others write on the first and fourth and then turn the paper so as to write up and down, so to speak, across the second and third pages. There is no rule to be given on this subject.

In letter the address of the writer and the date is written at the top of the first page.

In a note these should follow the signature, a little to the left of the page.

"My dear —" is considered in America the more ceremonious form of address. "Dear —" is considered quite informal.

In England the reverse is the rule.

To every one outside of the family circle, the Christian name and surname should be signed in full. It is better taste to sign the name in full than to give the initials of the first (or Christian name) and the surname. Nicknames are condemned at all times, unless one is writing to an extremely intimate friend.

A married woman should always write her Christian name and surname in full, and in a business letter add beneath it in brackets (Mrs. Samuel Paulding Price), for the information of her correspondent.

An unmarried woman should write "Miss" in brackets before her full name, when writing a business letter, or when writing to a complete stranger from whom she expects a reply.

Only a person's name should be signed, never his title.

A typewritten letter is only admissible for business matters.

Letters written on business paper are meant only for the commercial world. "In care of" must be used nowadays, instead of the sign c/o. The latter is quite obsolete.

In addressing an envelope one should write the name in full. The word "To" is used only before official titles or names to which one would add a little ceremony.

A letter sent by hand should be kept unsealed unless a servant is the messenger.

Every educated person is expected to know how to write a readable letter and a well worded and a, so to speak, graceful note. But some of the most cultured persons find it difficult to write anything but a very stiff and formal corners.—Memphis News-Seminar.

BEAUTY IN HIGHER WAIST LINE

New tendency toward ultra-feminism in dress.

WHEN the models were first launched this season the sleeves to the principal low-necked bodices were short and transparent. Some of the leading dressmakers even reproduced the typical first empire sleeve, with its slightly puffed effect and narrow satin band upon the arm. In the course of a few weeks, however, there came a curious change, says the Paris correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald. Sleeves not only became shorter, but they gradually disappeared beneath a loose drapery of gauze or tulle surrounding the entire bodice. This month the principal houses of Paris are making new models without any sleeve whatever, while a prettily shaped cape just covers the shoulders. The waist line of the sleeveless bodies is placed so high that the cape alone appears to be the important trimming.

The world-famed establishment in the Rue de la Paix is recommending these capes in black velvet, with the remainder of the evening dress in a contrasting material and color. The effect of this direct opposition as regards tissue and color is not to everybody's taste. Most women prefer the shade of velvet of their cape to be more in keeping with the general color of their gown.

There are reasons for the increasing favor of the high waist line. The tendency has been toward a small waist. When we raise the line of the waist we can induce the woman to relax this narrow waist and the result is beauty of one kind or another—not necessarily her old ideal of it, however. Then if we can induce her to accept a normal waist line her pet hobby has gone. After that we have hope that there is no change that

she will not look upon, even if she does and wholly accept it. With the present trend of fashion, there is another reason why the slightly raised waist line will be accepted. There is less fulness than ever in the skirts. Skirts are void of plait or fold, straight, severe and in the majority of cases a trifle indrawn about the knees, and if there is extra fulness to be disposed of it is handled by plaits laid flatly in over the hips and down the sides rather than in gores and plaits in the back and toward the front. In the rooms of the French makers not a plaited skirt is seen or recognized. The front and back lines of all skirts are given the flattest effect compatible with the fall of the skirt.

It is rather curious to note that in these advanced days women's dress, in its smartest guise, shows quite a remarkable tendency toward ultra-feminism. Never were the evening frocks, for example, of so gentle and appealing a description as at the present moment, nor so entirely out of keeping, one would imagine, with the temperament of the woman who ventures out daily in her motor car, as a matter of course, and who thinks nothing of making a flight or two on an aeroplane.

The softly draped fashions and demure petticoats call up pictures of early Victorian days. Bonnets of the cottage and coal scuttle shape add to the illusion, and the resemblance is further emphasized by the revival of the granny or pillow muff, in whose voluminous folds the arms are enwrapped as high even as the elbow.

No matter what the reason may be, there cannot be two opinions as to the charm of the final result.

MARQUISSETTE TO BE USED FOR SPRING FROCKS

THE lingerie dresses of the spring, or for wear in the southern resorts, will introduce a new effect in both material and trimming.

Batiste has always held first place in the making of these dainty little frocks, but white marquise bids fair to become the first favorite.

Various are the schemes of trimming, but perhaps the most effective and novel is that of embroidering a dainty white marquise with colored beads and in colored silks.

A white frock embroidered in sapphire blue beads and conventional design in bands around the neck, on the sleeves and on the skirt, worked out with two or three shades of blue silks, is a novel arrangement which is distinctive and altogether attractive.

Marquise launders well and is a durable material, which is more than can be said of some of the finest of the batistes, which are almost chiffon-like in their flimsiness.

Another novel arrangement of trimming is that of putting a dull red yoke and collar in the white marquise frock and carrying out the color scheme by attaching cuffs of the red chiffon and embroideries of the same shade in conventional designs on both skirt and waist.—Philadelphia Times.

The character of the one addressed should be considered and the letter adapted to his or her tastes.

Above all, remember never to write anything over your signature of which you might later be ashamed and wish that you had not said it. Also make it a rule never to write to any one while you are angry. Wait a while, think it over calmly and then write if you feel it is best.—Elizabeth Biddle in Chicago Inter Ocean.

HOME HELPS

FISH to be kept fresh should be sprinkled with salt and put in a cold place.

To clean rusty and blackened knives use half a raw potato dipped in brick dust.

Graniteware should not be left to dry over a hot fire, as the heat in expanding it may cause the outside to scale.

When material is being dyed it should be stirred well. This allows the dye to penetrate to all parts alike, thus producing an even shade.

To bleach white garments use one tablespoon of borax in one gallon of water. Wet the clothes, dry in the sun and repeat the process if necessary.—New York Press.

To clean bronze ornaments, first brush out the dust, then apply a very little sweet oil all over the article. Polish first with a soft duster, finally with a wash leather.

Table sets in black glass with silver trimmings are among the latest novelties.—Portland Oregonian.

Putting Down Carpet

In putting down a carpet it is an excellent plan to slide a pair of goloshes over the shooes. The rubber enables the carpet to be drawn out and stretched by simply walking or pushing the carpet with the feet from the center to the corners.—Memphis News-Seminar.

The Girl Who Lives Alone

whether she attends college or goes to business, needs the Perfection Oil Heater. It will heat a cold, cheerless boarding house or dormitory room and make it livable. It

is always a ready help in the many things women do for themselves in their rooms. With the damper top opened it will heat water for tea or cocoa; it will dry the small articles that a woman prefers to wash herself in her own room. It will quickly heat an iron or curling tongs; quickly dry wet shoes or skirts—an ever ready help for the woman who lives alone, dependent on her own resources. The

PERFECTION SMOKELESS

Absolutely smokeless and odorless

is invaluable in its capacity of quickly giving heat. It will burn nine hours with one filling. It is safe, smokeless and odorless; has a cool handle and a damper top.

An indicator shows the amount of oil in the font. The filler-cap is put in like a cork in a bottle, and is attached to the font by a chain. It has an automatic-locking flame spreader, which prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back so the wick can be quickly cleaned.

The burned body or gallery cannot become wedged, and can be unscrewed in an instant for rewicking. Finished in Japan or nickel, strong, durable, well-made, built for service and yet light and ornamental.

Dealers Everywhere. If not yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

Standard Oil Company
(Incorporated)

A tunie of the chifon on very simple lines was finished at the bottom by a narrow fringe of crystal and pearl. A narrow line of crystal and pearl bordered the decolletage and the tiny sleeves, and into the pink girdle was thrust a big velvet and silk rose of deep glowing crimson. Such a gown is equally appropriate for the debutante or for the young matron.

TRY THIS

Nothing Takes the Place of

EDUCATOR CRACKERS

Take the Place of Bread

TRY THIS

Thoroughly heat Educator Wafers in the oven, leaving the door open. Serve while yet warm, and butter as you eat them. They are

Simply Irresistible

Your grocer sells them. If not, give us his name.

JOHNSON EDUCATOR FOOD CO.

Boston

New York
Philadelphia

Providence
Newburyport

THESE Pages
are the center
of interest daily
to thousands of
Monitor readers

Lamson & Hubbard

FURS

Have for years been standards for quality of skins, style and workmanship. Despite their superiority, however, our furs will invariably be found marked at prices that compare favorably with those of other dealers. Lamson & Hubbard furs may now be bought at prices consistent with the advancing season. Plenty of cold weather to come, nevertheless.

LAMSON & HUBBARD

92 BEDFORD STREET, BOSTON

IMPORTATIONS DIRECT

At Reduced Prices

The Unique Needlework of the Russian Peasants

Never have needles done prettier work than that shown in a beautiful and most extensive assortment of the handiwork of the Russian Peasants, including:

Colored Embroideries, Homespun Linens, Laces Squares, Doilies and Shirt Waist Patterns

Which, with all our other goods, we offer this month at extremely low prices.

RUSSIAN IMPORTING CO., 429 Boylston St.

FROM THE RUSSIANS

THAT rich, delicious flavor so difficult to obtain in desserts can always be secured by using

Burnett's Vanilla

For Those Who Want the BEST

PINCUSHION IS LIKE A BROOM

BOWS, BOWS

A DAINTY novelty is the broom pin cushion. For this you will require a large flat cork, a meat skewer (a new one, of course) and a few yards of baby ribbon in some bright shade, says the New York Press.

Cut a small hole in the cork and insert the skewer firmly through it. Now wind skewer and cork, together with the ribbon until they are entirely covered. Two bows on the skewer will hold the ribbon tight so far.

The broom effect you will gain by the pins; they must be driven thickly into the under side of the cork, holding the ribbon at that point and at the same time giving a very good imitation of a tiny metal broom. These make very nice favors at informal parties, club meetings, etc.

Satin and Chiffon

The New York Sun describes a gown of pale pink chiffon over flesh-pink satin. A tunie of the chiffon on very simple lines was finished at the bottom by a narrow fringe of crystal and pearl.

A narrow line of crystal and pearl bordered the decolletage and the tiny sleeves, and into the pink girdle was thrust a big velvet and silk rose of deep glowing crimson. Such a gown is equally appropriate for the debutante or for the young matron.

One of the pretty marquise waists now so popular is embroidered all over with small white rosebuds outlined in black, says the Philadelphia Times. Fine valenciennes lace is inserted between the lines of roses and the yoke and cuffs are of the same lace.

Wrap of Tapestry

A handsome wrap is of green tapestry with a stripe design of goldenrod in the natural shade, says the Philadelphia Times. The collars and cuffs are of black fox and the coat is lined with brilliant green satin.

GRAND PRIX WINNER IN ARCHITECTURE IS COMING TO HARVARD

Harvard officials say that the university will possess an architectural department superior to any in the United States next year, as the result of the acceptance by Eugene Duquesne, architect of the French government and holder from 1897 to 1901 of the grand prix de Rome, of the appointment of professor of architectural design.

The appointment will take effect next September.

It was only after long negotiations that Mr. Duquesne, who is in the very front rank of architects, was prevailed upon to relinquish the positions of high honor and distinction which he now holds in Paris and to accept the appointment offered by Harvard.

He probably could not have been persuaded to come to this country if it had not been for the urgency with which the invitation from Harvard was seconded by many prominent American architects to whom Mr. Duquesne was known personally or by reputation.

To this influence was added the cordial interest which the French government took in the matter, an interest due in large measure to the effective intercession of the Hon. Robert Bacon, a graduate of Harvard, now United States ambassador to France, and to the efforts of many French friends of Harvard who are interested in the exchange of professors between the two countries.

At Harvard Mr. Duquesne will conduct the more advanced courses in design known as architecture 4B and 4C.

During the past year Professor Despradelle of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been temporarily conducting the latter course.

Other new features in the school next year will be a course of 15 lectures on architecture acoustics by Professor Sabine of the engineering school. A course in American architectural practice will be given by various prominent American architects, each man speaking on that type of structure which he has been notably successful in treating.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES ASSIGNED TO THEIR CIRCUITS

WASHINGTON—Chief Justice White announced the reassignment of members of the supreme court of the United States to the various circuits recently.

By this assignment Chief Justice White takes the fourth circuit, including Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina; Justice Harlan the sixth circuit, including Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee; Justice McKenna the ninth circuit, consisting of the Pacific coast states; Justice Holmes the first circuit, including Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island; Justice Day the seventh circuit, including Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin; Justice Burton the third circuit, including New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware; Justice Hughes, the second circuit, including Vermont, Connecticut and New York; Justice Van Devanter the eighth circuit, including Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico, and Justice Lamar the fifth circuit, including Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

KIDDER-PEABODY TAKES OVER BANK

SOUTHBRIDGE—Kidder, Peabody & Co. has added the Southbridge National Bank to its long list of financial interests. The stock, selling until recently at \$150 a share, has been acquired at \$225 a share.

Attorney Choate was present at the annual meeting of the stockholders Wednesday afternoon, when it was voted to increase the number of directors from seven to 11. It was learned that Attorney Choate personally represented between 200 and 250 shares of the 775 shares represented at the meeting.

BARON UCHIDA REGRETS INCIDENT

WASHINGTON—The reported criticisms of the President's policy in favor of the fortification of the Panama canal by Admiral Yashiro of the Japanese navy constitute a breach of international courtesy, it was said today by Baron Uchida, ambassador for Japan.

"I gave Admiral Yashiro credit for more discretion," said the ambassador. "It hardly seems possible that he could have forgotten himself to the extent reported from Panama."

RAMS DESTROYER IN ATTACK

SANTA BARBARA, Cal.—During a "night attack" on the cruisers California and South Dakota by nine torpedo boats, representing the enemy, torpedo boat destroyer Paul Jones rammed and nearly sank her sister ship, the Stewart, in the Santa Barbara channel.

The Stewart's bow was cut almost off, the water tight compartments saving the little vessel. Perfect order prevailed among the crew.

AWAIT MAINE ICE CROP.

GARDINER, Me.—The ice interests plan to be ready to work at all of the different houses on the Kennebec and Penobscot as soon as the crop is ready to harvest. The big companies closed the season with practically all of last year's crop removed from storage and this season a large harvest is doubly necessary.

Playhouse News

NEW YORK OPENINGS.

Rostand's "Chantecler" will have its American premiere Monday, Jan. 23, at the Knickerbocker with Miss Maude Adams in the title role.

Edmund Breese's New York stellar debut will be made on Tuesday evening, when he will appear as Dickon in Percy Mackaye's fantastic drama, "The Scarecrow."

C. M. S. McLellan's new drama, "Judith Zaraine," will be presented next Monday evening at the Astor, with Miss Anna Ashwell in the title role.

William Faversham will appear next Wednesday evening at Daly's in Edward Knoblauch's new drama, "The Faun."

The New theater again announces "The Arrow Maker," an Indian drama by Mrs. Mary Hunter Austin, as ready for production shortly.

Mr. Frohman Talks of "Chantecler."

Charles Frohman gives out but few details of the forthcoming production of "Chantecler."

"What we are principally working for," said Mr. Frohman, "is to produce only Rostand's 'Chantecler.' To do this we will have two things in mind—to bring out with unmistakable clarity the fundamental idea of Chantecler and then taking the drama and comedy of the play as our means to show how perfectly Rostand's story illustrates life as it is actually lived by men and women. Chantecler is simply man, not the artist or the idealist, as some say, but ordinary man. Like himself, his song, his crow, is a symbol; it is the symbol of his belief in his work."

A trade conference which it is considered will be one of the most important in the history of the shoe and leather industry will take place Wednesday evening, Feb. 8, at the Hotel Somersett under the auspices of the New England Shoe and Leather Association. The shoe and leather manufacturers and wholesalers of this section of the country will give a reception and dinner to their traveling salesmen in an enthusiastic "get-together" "family reunion" which is expected to have a pronounced effect on the current "made in New England" campaign.

BOSTON OPENINGS.

"The Dollar Princess" comes to the Colonial next Monday evening with the record of more than a full season in New York, and long runs in Chicago and Philadelphia. Charles Frohman has given this melodious and funny operetta from Vienna elaborate production, and will send the New York company here, headed by Donald Brian, remembered for his Prince Danilo in "The Merry Widow." John Craig has "Hamlet" in preparation at the Castle Square. The first performance is announced for Jan. 23, following the run of the delightful "Jack and the Beanstalk."

HERE AND THERE.

Arnold Daly begins an engagement at the Studebaker, Chicago, Monday in "Homeward Bound," a new drama by Eugene Walter upon the theme developed in "The Spendthrift," only in the new play husband and wife fall and rise together in their struggle with the high cost of living.

William Brady is to venture into the Majestic, New York, with a revival of "Way Down East."

The Boston Bank Officers Association has taken the Shubert for next Monday evening's performance of Miss Marie Cahill in "Judy Forget." Members have taken about half the tickets, and the remainder are offered for sale to their friends at the box office of their theater.

Henry W. Savage will soon make a production of Walter Browne's modern morality play, "Everywoman," with Miss Laura Nelson Hall in the title role, and Mrs. Sarah Cowell Lemoyne in a leading character. Rumor has it that Boston is to be the first city to see the drama.

E. H. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe have ordered novel new draw curtains for their performances of Shakespeare. The idea is to have an appropriate quotation from each of the plays presented.

From "As You Like It," "All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players." From "Macbeth," "Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player who struts and frets his hour upon the stage, and then is heard no more." From "Hamlet," "There's a divinity that shapes our ends. Rough-hew them how we will—the readiness is all." From "Twelfth Night," "If this were played upon a stage now, I could condemn it as an improbable fiction." From "The Taming of the Shrew," "It shall be what o'clock I say it is." From "Romeo and Juliet," "My only love sprung from my hate, too early seen, unknown, and known too late." From "The Merchant of Venice," "The quality of mercy is not strained. It faileth as the gentle rain from heaven, upon the place beneath."

MEXICAN REBELS ROUT SOLDIERS

EL PASO, Tex.—Passengers arriving here from the south said on Wednesday that battle took place on Sunday near Janis between 150 federals, under Lieutenant Cervantes and a party of insurrectos. They said the federals were routed with a loss of 16 killed.

The troops were part of Robago's command, which passed through Juarez on Saturday. A band of 275 insurrectos is said to be advancing toward Barcina.

WASHINGTON—The revolution in Mexico appears to be near an end, according to telegraphic advices received today by the state department from Ambassador Wilson at Mexico City.

AWAIT MAINE ICE CROP.

GARDINER, Me.—The ice interests plan to be ready to work at all of the different houses on the Kennebec and Penobscot as soon as the crop is ready to harvest. The big companies closed the season with practically all of last year's crop removed from storage and this season a large harvest is doubly necessary.

WAFFLES

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SHOE BUYERS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD GATHER IN BOSTON

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

FARM LANDS

FARM LANDS

You may not be interested in Oregon, but surely you have friends who are. Kindly refer them to my advertisements in the Christian Science Monitor of January 11, 14, 18, 21, 25 and 28, 1911.

D. L. WOODRUFF

420 Garnett-Cory Building
Cor. Grape and West Main Sts.

MEDFORD, OREGON

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

Brick and Stone APARTMENT PROPERTY

INVESTORS

A gentleman who has several new wide front brick and stone apartment buildings in the fine localities of Boston and Brookline, and all leased to responsible business people, desires to dispose of some of the properties at once; will sell on a reasonable amount down; from 10 to 12 per cent on the investment; reasonable amount down; easy terms; this is a unique opportunity for persons desiring first-class investments to secure one in one of the most desirable locations in Boston or Brookline; thorough investigation solicited; largest bank references furnished; lease rapidly on address A 532, Monitor Office.

HEBER SMITH, Gen. Sales Agent
SUITE 604, 480 FIFTH AVE NEW YORK.

FOR SALE—Melrose Hills 8-room modern house, steam, elec., 2 fireplaces, 7250 ft. from location, can paint \$1500 price \$2000, term, personalistic C. N. GOODRICH, 294 Washington st., Boston.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

VALUABLE FOREIGN REPRESENTATION
EXPERIENCED SALES AGENT born and educated in Germany 12 years successful salesman with two largest houses in America, wishes to represent good American mfr. or jobber in Germany and Austria; thorough knowledge of language, especially English, and desire to establish or increase foreign trade. Address E 575, Monitor Office.

DO YOU wish to buy, sell or rent your property? See MCGUIRE, OAK SQUARE, BRIGHTON.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Although the transactions in local realty Wednesday involved only moderate assessed valuations as a rule there was a good volume of trading, with the South End of the city proper and some of the outlying wards most prominent.

One of the largest sales was of the four-story swell-front brick dwelling and 2530 feet of land numbered 534 Massachusetts avenue and extending through to West Springfield street, South End, title to which was passed from Delman S. Campion to Harriet C. Carpenter. Of the total assessed valuation of \$10,000 the land carries a rating of \$5100.

Another South End sale was of the 3½-story brick dwelling and 775 feet of land at 27 Rutland, corner of Newland street. The land is taxed on \$1500 and the building on \$3500. Jennie Shurtliff Tarbell has transferred the title to the property to the Dorchester Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

HALIFAX FARM SOLD.

The Chapin Farm Agency, Old South building, has sold for Walter Lyons, administrator, an estate in the town of Halifax, Plymouth county, comprising five acres of land, with a collection of fruit, an attractive residence containing eight rooms, a building for horses and cattle and a poultry house. The farm is particularly adapted to small fruit growing and poultry raising. The estate was sold to Mrs. Mary E. Mann of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has already taken possession. The price paid by the new owner was considerably in excess of the valuation.

GOVERNORS TO BE THE SPEAKERS.

Applications for tickets for the business men's banquet, which is to be held at the Hotel Somersett, Feb. 7, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, are coming in fast and it is expected that a large gathering will be present when the welfare of New England is discussed. The speakers will be various governors of New England states.

THE ROXBURYS AND DORCHESTER.

In Roxbury the frame house and 2813 feet of land at 79 Hillside, corner of Calumet street, have been sold by Elizabeth Scollard to Ellen G. Murray. The rating is \$7900, of which the land carries \$2100, and the price named in the deed was \$8000.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) JOURNAL—The House ought to be kept close to its present mechanical strength. No state will seriously suffer if its representatives are diminished in number by one or more individuals. Nor will the business of the nation as a whole be menaced if the total is kept at or under 400.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER—A detailed analysis of the state's political situation is expressed for those states which under any proper reapportionment would find congressional representation cut. What possible harm could befall a state which should have its delegation in the House decreased slightly?

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) JOURNAL—The House ought to be kept close to its present mechanical strength. No state will seriously suffer if its representatives are diminished in number by one or more individuals. Nor will the business of the nation as a whole be menaced if the total is kept at or under 400.

THE ROXBURYS AND DORCHESTER.

In Roxbury the frame house and 1214 feet of land at 50 Palmer street, Roxbury, are assessed on \$5600, of which the land carries \$1100. Title to the property has passed from N. Robert Otis to Jennie Shurtliff.

Catherine A. Sanders has sold her three-story and basement swell-front brick dwelling and 100 feet of land at 1 Oakland avenue, off Dudley street, Roxbury. Of the total rating of \$3300 the land carries \$800. Elizabeth S. Porter is the new owner of record.

THE ROXBURYS AND DORCHESTER.

The frame building and 2763 feet of land at 100 Halleck, corner of Prentiss street, Roxbury, have been conveyed by Elinor G. Ebert to Blanche F. Gallagher. The rating is \$1900 on the land and \$700 on the building.

Through the office of Windsor R. Porter & Son, a lot of 5500 feet of land on Lorraine street, West Roxbury, was sold for W. R. Porter to the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, which bought for improvement.

THE ROXBURYS AND DORCHESTER.

In Dorchester the frame house and 3500 feet of land, all rated at \$6500, of which \$700 is on the land, at 8 Fabayan street, and a similar building and 5883 feet of land, taxed on \$6700, of which the land carries \$900, at 18 Fabayan street, were purchased by Arthur H. Quincy from Elizabeth Riley.

Fred Conte has purchased from Paul Goldberg the frame dwelling and 3019 feet of land at 49 Saxton street, Dorchester. The land is taxed on \$1000 and the building on \$4800.

A frame house and 3700 feet of land

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 209-210, 209-210 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave., and Adams St.

HOUSES TO LET

A SPLENDID 9-ROOM HOUSE with sunny exposure, in the fine

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

AUTOMOBILE WORKERS wanted to rebuild engines; automobile wheels; only first class engines need apply. A. P. WELBURN, 1083 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, 13.

BILLING CLERK wanted; Underwood machine; experienced; \$9 week. BOSTON Y. M. C. A., 2 Ashburton pl., 16.

BLACKSMITHS wanted; first class LEATHER DYEING, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke; 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass., 16.

BOOK FINISHER wanted on printed work; a good, reliable man. THE ROSE BINDERY, 603 Boylston st., Boston, 13.

BOOKKEEPER wanted (25 to 35 years), high grade; must have good experience and references; \$18-\$20 week. BOSTON Y. M. C. A., 2 Ashburton pl., 16.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER wanted, experienced and well recommended; good chance; \$15 week. BOSTON Y. M. C. A., 2 Ashburton pl., 16.

300—BOYS and GIRLS—300

BOYS AND GIRLS, 14 to 18 years of age, for different positions. Apply to Mr. Wright and have your name booked. JOHN DAN MARSH CO., Boston.

BOYS wanted in our shipping and stock departments; must be grammar school graduates and good mechanics. Apply to MR. MCNEIL, 47 Temple pl., Boston, 17.

BOYS—for rivet heating and passing FORE RIVER SHIPBUILDING CO., Quincy, Mass.

BRUSHMAKER wanted for factory work, long hours; good pay. ALMOS. WHITTEMORE BRUSH FACTORY, 307 Webster st., Hartford, Conn., 14.

BUSHELMAN, first-class wanted to work on fine ready-made clothing. THE W.M. RICHARDSON CO., 388 Washington st., Boston.

CAMBRIDGE BOY wanted in office BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

CARPENTERS wanted; first class; inside work. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke; 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass., 12.

CARRIAGE PAINTER and stripper BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

COMPOSITIONER wanted, who is familiar with tariff and uniform work. Apply to A. T. HOWARD CO., 27 Beach st., Boston, 13.

DORCHESTER OR ROXBURY BOY wanted. \$7. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

DRAFTSMEN—Wanted, mechanical draftsmen; experienced in heating and ventilating, power plant or machinery work. B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Readville, Mass., 12.

DRAFTSMAN wanted; mechanical; good experience; \$18-\$25 week. BOSTON Y. M. C. A., 2 Ashburton pl., 16.

ELECTRICIAN, first class workman BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

ELEVATOR BOY wanted. \$7. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston, 12.

ENGINEER (2nd class) and ELECTRICIAN wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

ENGINEER, second or third class, single, understands electricity. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

FISHER BILLING MACHINE OPERATORS wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

FISHER POSTING MACHINE OPERATORS wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

FOREMAN MACHINIST wanted on sewing machines. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke; 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass., 16.

FISHING LINE wanted; experienced in our box dept. W. F. SCHRAFFT & SONS CORP., 169 Washington st., Boston.

HORSES/SHIRE wanted. BRECK'S BU- REAU, 406 Washington st., Boston, 13.

IRONERS—Experienced ironers wanted on dresses and gowns; permanent position. Apply to Mr. Adam HALLANDAY CLEANING CO., 339 Washington st., Springfield, Mass., 16.

KNITTING LINE wanted; experienced in our box dept. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

LADIES' TAILOR wanted; experienced in our box dept. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

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World's Latest Financial News

Market Narrow And Trading Is Quiet As Usual

Some Improvement Is Noted Early, but Price Changes Small on Both New York and Boston Exchanges.

TRADING IN LONDON

Stocks were dull and trading some what perfusory in Wall street during the early part of today's session. Announcement of the steel manufacturers that prices of steel products were "low enough" was variously interpreted by the street. It had little or no effect upon the market. A reduction in prices would have meant some activity in the stock market perhaps and probably lower quotations for the time being, particularly for Steel common. The statement that steel prices were low enough and that the outlook for business was favorable was considered by many as reassuring and that as the steel men were a big factor in the commercial world they ought to know whereof they speak.

First prices in Wall street showed small improvement over last night's closing, but with the exception of a few specialized stocks moved narrowly. Consolidated Gas and General Electric were strong.

Price changes on the local market were without significance and trading was quiet.

Some activity developed in the New York market during the first half of the session, but toward midday business again became dull. Prices made a fairly good advance in some of the leaders and losses were recorded by others. Reading was a strong feature. It opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ and sold up to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ before midday. Pennsylvania displayed weakness soon after the opening. It started off $\frac{1}{4}$ under last night's closing at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ and after crossing 12 reacted well under 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. Union Pacific opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, advanced a point and then sold off. St. Paul opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ and gained a point. Northern Pacific sold ex-dividend at the opening at 11 and then reacted.

Of the industrials U. S. Steel was moderately strong. It opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ and advanced to 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ before receding fractionally. General Electric opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ and then lost the gain. Consolidated Gas opened off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 140 $\frac{1}{2}$ and improved fractionally. Early gains were generally wiped out before midday.

Allouez was off 2 points on the local market at 35. Calumet & Hecla opened off 2 points at 508, recovered the loss and again declined, losing 3 points. Granby was off $\frac{1}{2}$ at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$. Isle Royale was weaker. After opening at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ it declined fractionally. American Telephone & Telegraph was firmer. It opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 141 $\frac{1}{2}$ and advanced well above 142. Copper Range was off a good fraction at 67 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The local market became weaker in the afternoon. Calumet & Hecla sold down to 500 before the beginning of the last hour. Calumet & Hecla stocks were generally lower. Atlantic sold down to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. Osceola declined to 109.

LONDON—The stock exchange markets closed at the official session at best prices. Consols were strong and home rails were on the rally. Mining shares and oil stocks were firm and enjoyed a wider market.

Beers ended with a new gain of $\frac{1}{4}$ at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$. There was no relief from the pressure upon Portuguese bonds. Honduras issues closed under best figures.

American railway shares had a fresh tendency to harden on the curb.

The continental bourses were irregular.

MR. SNYDER RESIGNS.

NEW YORK—Carrying out the intention he announced a year ago, Valentine P. Snyder resigned Wednesday as president of the National Bank of Commerce of New York, the second largest institution of the kind in the United States.

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY. The annual stockholders' meeting of the Old Colony Trust Company will be held Jan. 24 at noon.

DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED.

LONDON—The minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England is unchanged at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

FIRST MORTGAGES AND GOLD BONDS

High-Grade Chicago and Suburban Property. Good rates. Send for descriptions.

**METROPOLITAN TRUST
AND SAVINGS BANK,**
Capital \$750,000.
Stock Exchange Building, CHICAGO

George W. Temple
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
333 Colman Bldg. SEATTLE, WASH.

PRINTING JOHN K. LORD & CO.
70-81 FIFTH AVE.
Tel. Main 4218.
CHICAGO, ILL.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
Allis-Chalmers pl.	18	28	28	28
Amplified	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am B & F Co.	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am B & F Co pf.	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Feet sugar	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	40
Am Can pf.	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Can Foundry	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Cotton Oil	57	65	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am H. & L.	4	4	4	4
Am Ice	18	18	18	18
Am Lined Oil pf.	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Locomotive	39	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Fueling	74	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Smelting pf.	104	104	104	104
Am Steel Pf.	44	44	44	44
Am Tel. & Tel.	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Woolen	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchison pf.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balt & Ohio pf.	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balt & Ohio pf.	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brooklyn Transit	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	76
Canadian Pacific	203 $\frac{1}{2}$	203 $\frac{1}{2}$	203 $\frac{1}{2}$	204 $\frac{1}{2}$
Central Leather	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Continental leather pf.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chees & Ohio	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ci Fuel	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Col Southern pf.	76	76	76	76
Consolidated Gas	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn Products	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Den & R Grand	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie 1st pf.	46	45	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gen Electric	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 $\frac{1}{2}$
Goldfield Con	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gt Northern pf.	123	123	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$
Havanna Electric pf.	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inter-Met pf.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Int Pump	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iron Central	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kansas City So.	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kansas & Texas	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Labeled Gas	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lehigh Valley	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	176	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	175 $\frac{1}{2}$
Long Island	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	61	61
L & N	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$
Missouri Pacific	47	48	47	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nat Lead	55	54	55	55
Nevada Cons Corp	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
N.Y Central	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
N.Y H & H	150	150	150	150
Nord & Western	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	101
North American	65	65	65	65
Northern Pacific	117	117	116	116
Northwestern	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	142 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ontario & Western	41	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	41
Pacific T & T	46	46	46	46
Pennsylvania	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	126 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peoples Gas	107	107	107	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Philadelphia Co	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	103	103
Pittsburg Coal	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Poilman	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	159
Reading	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	156 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading 2d pf	56	56	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	56
Republic Steel	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island	29	30	29	30
Southern Pacific	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southern Railway	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southern Ry pf	62	62	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Louis & W.	50	50	50	50
St. Louis & W.R.R. pf	40	40	40	40
St. Paul	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tennessee Copper	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Third Avenue	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Toledo, St. L. & W.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Pacific	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
United By Inv Co	41	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	41
Univ Ry Co pf	65</td			

Market Reports

Produce

Shipping

SHIPPING. NEWS

On her first trip to this port for over five years, the Leyland line steamer Colonial, Captain Chadwick, is scheduled to reach Boston late this afternoon, from Liverpool. She was reported by the Cunard liner Ivernia, in today, and it is thought she will arrive late this afternoon or early tomorrow morning. The Colonial has been in the New Orleans, West Indies and Liverpool trade most of the 10 years she has been in commission. This is the only trip the vessel will make to this port, being scheduled to resume her southern trade.

Among Boston people sailing today from New York on the fruit steamer Almirante for Jamaica, Colon and Bocas del Toro, were J. J. McCarthy, Mrs. McCarthy, William E. Burke, Miss V. L. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Curtis, J. R. Eldred and Mrs. Eldred.

Fishing vessels berthed at T wharf today as follows: The Ramone 47,000 pounds, Jeanette 13,500, Ethel B. Penny 12,200, Mattakeeett 11,000, Esther Gray 10,400, Yankee 8100, and the Rebecca 7600. The Mary B. Green and Little Fannie also came in today.

A total of 580 passengers reached port today in the Cunard line steamer Ivernia from Liverpool and Queenstown.

Sailing this afternoon, the United Fruit Company's steamer San Jose, Captain Davison, carried out a large cargo for Kingston, Jamaica and Port Limon, Costa Rica, including 200 tons of flour, great quantities of provisions, paper and merchandise of a general character.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Arrived.
Str Ivernia (Br), Potter, Liverpool, Jan 3, Queenstown 4, mdse, 24 saloon, 24 second cabin and 312 steerage passengers to Gunard line.

Str Gloucester, McDorman, Norfolk, midse and passengers to C H Maynard, Str Jos W Fordney, Chase, Baltimore, 6015 tons coal, to N E Coal & Coke Co.

Str Gov Dingley, Stout, Portland, Me., Str City of Gloucester, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.

Tug Covington, Law, Newport News, tow bge Kennebec.

Sch Mary F Barrett, Sargent, Port Tampa Dec 27, phosphate rock; vs to Crowell & Thurlow.

Sch Gov Brooks, Haskell, Norfolk, coal.

Sch Henry W Camp, Nash, Baltimore, 2750 tons coal.

DID NOT LEAVE FOR EUROPE FOR SEVERAL REASONS

NEW YORK—J. Pierpont Morgan told a friend that he would not go to Europe until February, and perhaps March. He had planned to sail on the Cedric.

And this is why he missed the boat: He had to help Judge Gary select a new president of the United States steel, and both wanted man who was not short of Steel common now and would not go short after his election.

He had to see that the Honduran loan which he is financing was indorsed in its wording by the state department and ratified by the Senate, so that Honduras could later forget it owed the Morgan syndicate.

He had to wait for the rounding out of plans and the clarifying of the banking situation following the closing of the Carnegie Trust Company.

He wanted to see plans perfected for the new city loan of \$80,000,000 4% per cent bonds and to ascertain what the Panama bond issue may come.

He wanted to be sure that if the city's new subways are built with private capital the financing would be done by J. P. Morgan & Co. That will be the case now whether the Interborough, the Hudson Tunnel Company or Brooklyn Rapid Transit bidders are given the contract.

MR. FARRELL AS NEW STEEL HEAD

NEW YORK—It is learned on the highest authority that James A. Farrell will officially assume his duties as president of the United States Steel Corporation on Feb. 1.

This means that President Corey's resignation will be accepted by the board of directors at their quarterly meeting on the last Tuesday of this month and that on the same day Mr. Farrell's election will be confirmed.

Mr. Farrell has, however, already assumed the duties of president in fact. He has told his friends that his election came to him as a complete surprise, as he had no previous intimation that the finance committee was considering him for that position.

CANCELING NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA—The cutting and cancelling machines at the sub-treasury, employed for mutilating paper currency received for redemption, in use since the middle of December, have already paid for themselves in excess charges saved. Formerly the old notes were sent intact to Washington by express 20 cents per \$100.

WASHINGTON CLUB ELECTS.

WASHINGTON—Harvard Club of Washington has elected Beekman Winthrop, assistant secretary of the navy, as its president.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

Transatlantic Sailings.

WESTBOUND.

Sailings from New York.

La Savoie, for Havre.....

President, for Hamburg.....

Minneapolis, for London.....

Megantic, for Liverpool.....

Texas, for Copenhagen.....

Kronprins for Bremen.....

Potdam, for Rotterdam.....

Prinses, for Liverpool.....

Gothland, for Antwerp via Dover.....

Alce, for Mediterranean ports.....

Saint Anna, for Mediterranean ports.....

Provence, for Liverpool.....

Uranium, for Rotterdam.....

Minnehaa, for London.....

Prins D'asta, for Mediterranean ports.....

Koenig Luisa, for Mediterranean ports.....

Campania, for Havre.....

Samland, for Antwerp via Dover.....

Celtic, for Liverpool.....

Leopold, for Liverpool.....

Regina d'Italia, for Mediterranean ports.....

President, for Hamburg.....

Martha Washington, for Med. pit.....

Lauriente, for Liverpool.....

Empress, for Mediterranean ports.....

New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam.....

Prinz Friedl, Wilhem, for Bremen.....

Sailings from Boston.

Georgian, for London.....

Montague, for Liverpool.....

Ivernia, for Liverpool.....

Badenia, for Hamburg.....

Frederick, for Glasgow.....

Elbe, for Hull.....

Bostonian, for Manchester.....

Victorian, for Liverpool.....

Armenia, for Rotterdam.....

Scandinavian, for Liverpool.....

Zeeland, for Liverpool.....

Sailings from Philadelphia.

Anconia, for Mediterranean ports.....

Marquette, for Antwerp.....

Haverford, for Liverpool.....

Sailings from Montreal.

All sailings from Halifax, N. S. or Portland, Me., during winter season.

Sailings from Portland.

Canada, for Liverpool.....

Domination, for Liverpool.....

Sailings from Halifax.

Empress of Britain, for Liverpool.....

Grampian, for Liverpool.....

Hesperian, for Liverpool.....

Sailings from Liverpool.

Domination, for Portland, via Halifax.....

Hesperian, for Halifax.....

Phoebe, for Boston.....

Enterprise, for Ireland, for Halifax.....

Laurentic, for New York.....

Lusitania, for New York.....

Sailings from London.

Mesana, for New York.....

Sailings from Southampton.

Moltke, for New York.....

Muntenock, for New York.....

Oceanic, for New York.....

Pippin, for New York.....

Prins Friedl, Wilhem, for New York.....

Sailings from New York.....

Sailings from Glasgow.

Caledonia, for New York.....

Sicilian, for Boston, via Halifax.....

Furnessia, for New York.....

Sailings from Glasgow.

Jan 21

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News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

PERSIANS CONTEND KAIZERUN ROAD IS NOW PERFECTLY SAFE

Reply to Last Note From Great Britain Recites the Steps Taken to Protect Trade Route—Minister of Foreign Affairs Tenders His Resignation.

(Special to The Monitor.) TEHERAN, Persia.—The Persian minister for foreign affairs, Hussein Kuli Khan, has again tendered his resignation, which has been accepted, although nothing is as yet known as to who will be his successor. The general opinion is that the foreign minister has resigned his post as a result of the receipt of the British note with respect to the disturbed condition of affairs in southern Persia.

In the meantime the reply of the Persian government to the last note despatched by Great Britain has not yet been made public, but it is understood to embrace the following: After denying the contention of Great Britain to the effect that the raising of the question of the presence of the Russian troops in Persia was irrelevant to the issue, the note points out that the following measures have been taken for the purpose of restoring order in the affected districts. A competent governor-general has been appointed of Fars, and he will shortly arrive at his post. The duty of policing the Bushire-Shiraz road has been entrusted to Sowlet ed Dowleh, and he has organized a patrol of 380 men for the purpose.

It is further declared that "according to trustworthy information the Kazerun road is now perfectly secure." Also a force of both mounted and unmounted men is being despatched, 700 of which have already passed Kum, and they will be subsequently joined by three other regiments at Isfahan. A large portion of the projected loan will be especially set aside for the consolidation of security, and will be expended in accordance with a program which is now being elaborated. A number of competent men from abroad will also shortly be employed in addition to the appointment of European military officers now in the service of the Persian government, for the purpose.

(Special to The Monitor.) LONDON.—It is again rumored that the admiralty are building a battleship fitted with oil engines, although there is not likely to be any truth in the report. While it is not absolutely impossible that oil engines of the necessary size could be constructed, and it is certain that within a few years they will be constructed, yet, at the present moment, the jump from what has already been accomplished to an installation of 30,000 or 40,000 horse-power would be beyond the dictates of prudence.

There is, however, a good deal of experimental work in progress, and engines on the Diesel system have been made, which work through a considerable range of speeds and are capable of reversing. No new principles would be involved in advancing to larger powers, but many practical details would have to be worked out, and the first application of the oil engine to craft larger than submarines will hardly be to a line of battle ship.

BEDOUINS REVOLT AGAINST TURKISH PALESTINE RULE

(Special to The Monitor.) JERUSALEM.—A considerable portion of the country to the east of the Jordan, which is inhabited mainly by tribes of wandering Bedouins, has revolted against the government of Turkey. Not only has the town of Kerak been attacked, but the railway line has been destroyed for a distance of some miles, thus disorganizing the traffic.

The cause of the outbreak is said to be the desire of the Turkish authorities to disarm the Bedouins and to take a census of the nomadic population for the purpose of eventually enforcing conscription. It is understood that the tribes that have taken part in the revolt could supply a force exceeding 20,000 horsemen.

DEFENSE SCHEME IS POPULAR ONE

(Special to The Monitor.) WELLINGTON, N. Z.—It is generally felt that the defense scheme proposed by Lord Kitchener and adopted by the New Zealand government is popular throughout the Dominion. The prime minister, Sir Joseph Ward, is convinced of the efficiency of the scheme, and he declares that in his opinion New Zealand possesses the most advanced and practical defense scheme in the whole empire. By 1916, he points out, the country will possess a force of no less than 107,000 trained and partially trained men.

ASSOCIATION TO MEET IN LONDON

(Special to The Monitor.) LONDON.—The annual general meeting of the English Association will be held in London on Jan. 17 and 18. The presidential address will be delivered by Viscount Morley at 6 p. m. on the first day of the meeting in the theater, civil service commission, Burlington gardens, W. The business meeting will take place earlier during the afternoon and Lord Morley will preside at a dinner to be held at the Criterion in the evening.

GERMANS TO START COALING DEPOT

(Special to The Monitor.) ADEN, Arabia.—It is understood that a strong German Abyssinian company is being organized for the purpose of establishing a coaling and provision depot at Djibouti. It is the intention of this company to supply all non-British vessels on their way to and from the far east, and if it should prove successful in its object the port of Djibouti will become a strong rival of the British coaling station of Aden.

RECORD MAKE IN YUKON.

OTTAWA, Ont.—F. T. Chngden, M. P., says a record was made last season in dredging on the Yukon. It extended over 233 days. It is remarkable that a gold dredge can work to every advantage there up to two weeks of Christ-

the prompt organization of an efficient gendarmerie.

In conclusion, after reaffirming the previous interpretation of the customs statistics and controverting the British interpretation of the figures, the note states that the scheme for the proper expenditure of money derived from the loan is being prepared by the government and it is hoped that this will induce the British government to allow the surtax of 10 per cent on the southern import duties.

It is understood that the Persian government has decided to maintain a garrison of 10,000 men in the province of Fars for the purpose of protecting the trade route in southern Persia. Over and above the force of 10,000 men there will be a detachment of 2000 men which will move from point to point on the Bushire-Ispahan road for the protection of the caravans and mails.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY EXPERIMENTS WITH LARGE OIL ENGINES

(Special to The Monitor.) LONDON.—It is again rumored that the admiralty are building a battleship fitted with oil engines, although there is not likely to be any truth in the report. While it is not absolutely impossible that oil engines of the necessary size could be constructed, and it is certain that within a few years they will be constructed, yet, at the present moment, the jump from what has already been accomplished to an installation of 30,000 or 40,000 horse-power would be beyond the dictates of prudence.

There is, however, a good deal of experimental work in progress, and engines on the Diesel system have been made, which work through a considerable range of speeds and are capable of reversing. No new principles would be involved in advancing to larger powers, but many practical details would have to be worked out, and the first application of the oil engine to craft larger than submarines will hardly be to a line of battle ship.

M. DEUSSET'S REPORT SHOWS BAD CONDITION OF STREETS

Municipal Council Member Issues Statement on Paris Budget—Too Much Red Tape in City Departments and Lack of Central Power to Control Branches.

(Special to The Monitor.) PARIS.—An interesting report made by M. Louis Deusset, a member of the Paris municipal council, has just been issued on this year's budget of the municipality. It covers a large field of interesting matter concerning Paris municipal finance.

Several quite important points are specially set forth as showing the progress of the financial and economical sides of the present budget, most of the estimates having for their object the improvement of the conditions of the municipal employee, the most important being perhaps the reference to the successful issue of the Paris municipal loan, amounting to £900,000,000.

The annual expenditure, as provided for in this year's budget, amounts to £381,000,000, being an increase over last year of £2,500,000. The receipts are expected to produce this same sum and consequently the account, if the estimates turn out to be correct, will balance for the year 1911.

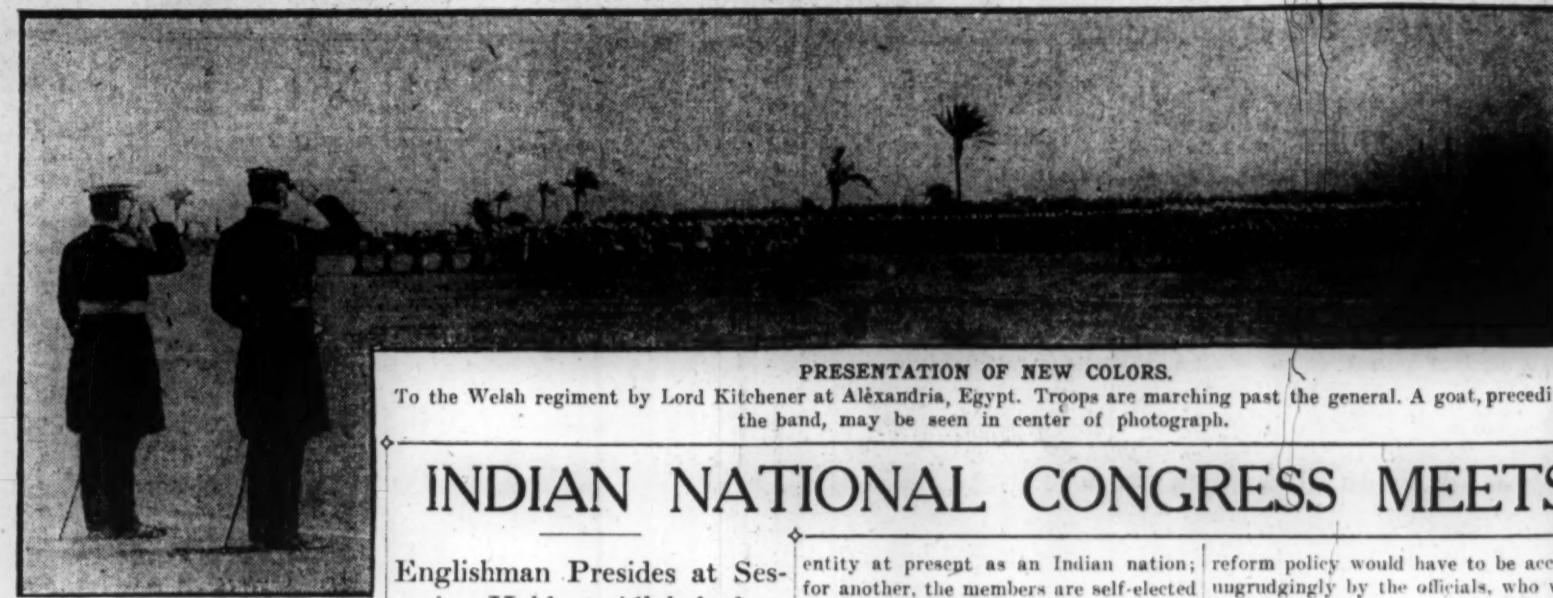
The report shows that the Paris Octroi is expected to furnish an additional £4,000,000, the gas undertaking and the Metropolitan underground railway being also expected to furnish larger receipts from which the budget of the municipality will benefit.

It is noted that both the amount of wages paid and the number of persons employed by the municipality have greatly increased during the last few years. In 1890 the number of employees was 8152, in 1908 it was 10,062, while in 1911 the number will be increased to 11,881. As for the wages, in 1892 the average wage per man was 1342 francs per annum, while today it was increased to an average of 2223 francs.

The general staff in 1893 cost 25,000,000 to maintain, today it has reached a total of 44,000,000. There is not so much criticism directed towards these almost universal increases as against the inefficiency of many of the municipal departments. Perhaps that which is most severely criticized is that of the street cleaning. It costs over 15,000,000 francs per annum in wages to attend to the Paris streets, over 3000 men being employed, yet their unsatisfactory condition has not only become a byword amongst foreign visitors, but is now a very sore point with the Parisians themselves.

Mr. Deusset reports that the whole department is iron bound in red-tapism. It appears that there is no central

LORD KITCHENER PRESENTS COLORS TO REGIMENT



PRESENTATION OF NEW COLORS.
To the Welsh regiment by Lord Kitchener at Alexandria, Egypt. Troops are marching past the general. A goat, preceding the band, may be seen in center of photograph.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS MEETS

Englishman Presides at Session Held at Allahabad—Organization Not as Important as Name Implies.

(Special to The Monitor.) ALLAHABAD, India.—The twenty-fifth Indian national congress, held this time at Allahabad, was distinguished from the ordinary run of such congresses by the fact that it had as its president an Englishman, Sir William Wedderburn, himself a retired member of the Indian civil service. Nor was this the first time that he had occupied the post, the previous occasion having been as long as 1889.

The Indian national congress cannot be said to be either as important or as representative a body as its name implies; for one thing there is no such

SMALL BOAT MAKES SIX THOUSAND MILE VOYAGE ON ATLANTIC

LONDON.—The return of Capt. H. Williams and his crew of three hands has brought the news of the long and successful voyage of one of the smallest boats that ever crossed the Atlantic. This was the Recluta (formerly called Avel III.), a Nicholson cruising yawl of 30 tons built in 1901. She left Gosport on Sept. 5 and sailed over 6000 miles south to Buenos Aires and arrived at that port on Nov. 9.

After leaving Gosport she put in to Plymouth owing to bad weather, but sailed again on Sept. 9 and made about 2300 miles to St. Vincent. After a week's rest she put to sea under a small jib, foresail, mizzen, and a trysail and after a run of 4500 miles she reached Montevideo. About 40 miles from here she encountered a "pampiero" or South American hurricane and lost her topmast, bowsprit, mizzen and crossstays, but finally arrived at Buenos Aires on Nov. 9, in very good condition with the exception of the above named losses.

JAPAN DISPOSES OF AMMUNITION

(Special to The Monitor.) TOKIO.—A large quantity of arms as well as 6,000,000 cartridges, all of which had been captured from Russia at Port Arthur during the war, have been purchased from the war department by a foreign resident in this city. Immediately the sale was effected, the purchase was promptly resold in Paris to the agents of the Abyssinian government.

It is expected that the matter will

not be allowed to drop until some explanation is forthcoming, in response to the inquiries which are being made by the British government. The Japanese war department declares, in the meantime, that they are perfectly free to dispose of such stock, having once obtained the assurance that the material will not be supplied to a belligerent country at war with a friendly power.

GEN. BOTHA MAY VISIT AUSTRALIA

(Special to The Monitor.) ADELAIDE, South Australia.—Mr. Fisher, the prime minister of the commonwealth, who visited South Africa to attend the celebrations in connection with the opening of the first Parliament of United South Africa, accompanied by Mr. Fowlds, has now returned. Mr. Fisher states that they were accorded a most hearty welcome wherever they went, and he considers it highly probable that General Botha will shortly pay a visit to the commonwealth, in response to the invitation extended to him.

KAISER'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION.

BERLIN.—The Emperor William research foundation, made possible by gifts solicited by his majesty and totalling \$2,500,000, was formally inaugurated at the University of Berlin on Wednesday. Leading educators and members of the ministry were present.

NO POWER OVER ZELAYA.

CALGARY, Alta.—Statistics regarding building in the city for the past six years have been prepared and show in six years the increase to have been nearly \$5,000,000.

BUILDING INCREASE.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua.—Congress has decided that it has no power to prosecute ex-President Zelaya, for the many offenses charged against him, following his retirement from office.

CHINESE ASSEMBLY QUILTS AFTER PAVING WAY TO PARLIAMENT

PEKING.—The national Assembly, which met on Oct. 3, was dissolved on Wednesday after a session that has been characterized by frequent contests with the throne and the grand council, but which nevertheless has been productive of good in its special mission of preparing the way for a general parliament in 1913.

The palace and Assembly each appear to have learned a lesson from the deliberations just closed. The throne has been made aware that the people are determined to have a voice in the government. On the other hand, the radical element has been given to understand that ill advised legislation of movements designed to undermine the central government will not be tolerated.

The belief is general that the government is relieved to have the Assembly off its hands, as it may now proceed with enterprises the discussion of which in a public chamber was not desired.

The recent submission of the delegates in withdrawing a memorial offensive to the throne is accepted as evidence that the majority recognizes the good intentions of the prince regent, but that before all they see the necessity of preserving the state from internal dissensions at a critical time in its history.

ON LAST STRETCH OF BRAZIL CABLE

BREMEN.—The steamer Stephan sailed on Wednesday to lay from Monrovia, Liberia, to Pernambuco, the remaining stretch of the new cable line connecting Germany with Brazil. It is expected that communication will be opened at the end of March.

The line is the first directly to connect this country with South America and will extend from Cologne to the Canary islands, thence to Liberia and Pernambuco.

KRUPPS TO BUILD LARGER WORKS

BERLIN.—According to the "Neueste Nachrichten," negotiations are now in progress between Messrs. Krupp and the municipality of Spandau for the purchase of a site on the bank of the Havel. Messrs. Krupp propose to erect works in this locality which would be in touch with the fortress of Spandau and on the line of the Stettin-Berlin ship canal now in course of construction.

SALVADOR ELECTS A PRESIDENT.
SAN SALVADOR.—Dr. Manuel E. Araujo has been elected president of the republic to succeed Fernando Figueroa. He held the vice-presidency during General Figueroa's administration. Onofre Duran has been elected vice-president.

BI-WEEKLY

The Monitor

Now Offers

A Stamp Department

for the Children

Every Other Saturday

This new department tells all about postage stamp collecting and other matters of interest to the junior philatelist. Boys and girls will find it a source of entertainment and profit.

The young people will find something to please them in every issue of

Saturday's Monitor

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THE HOME FORUM

Uses of the Boy Scout Movement

PERHAPS the best expression of the purposes of the various boy scout movements is given in a brief sketch in the Century magazine for January. The undeniable fact is that the parental rule of the young in homes, most especially in this country, is by no means what it once was or what it should be. This writer sees that in the homes of the artisan classes perhaps there is still the most attempt at home rule, since these people best know the dangers which disorderly steps may lead to. But the children alike of the well-to-do classes and the very poor seem to be left like Topsy to grow. Little boys of the crowded districts must have associations and helpful ones are far to seek. In the homes of the poor there is little to encourage a right parental care taking. Both father and mother are absorbed in the mere effort to keep the wolf from the door. Such children, then, are taken in hand by the training forces of the scouts and taught many things which children may normally learn at home if parents make themselves their right comrades. The scout movement appeals to boys of all classes, and this association of all sorts of boys together under good influences is one of the uses of the work. The scout training appeals to all boys, rousing every natural youthful impulse, bringing every faculty into healthful action, and enforcing the law that subordination is a real happiness in human association. The scout work also trains boys to think of loyalty to country and to understand that country is only a general name for law and order.

Exultate Deo

Many a flower hath perfume for its dower,
And many a bird a song,
And harmless lambs beside their dams
Frolic along—
Perfume and song and whiteness offering praise
In humble, peaceful ways.

Man's high degree-hath will and memory,
Affection and desire:
By loftier ways he mounts of prayer or praise
Fire unto fire,
Deep unto deep responsive, height to height
Until he walk in white.

—Christina Rossetti.

The Dove Versus the Eagle



SCENE ON BOSTON COMMON.

Passersby delight to feed the pigeons that flock so readily to the broad malls of this historic breathing space in the midst of our busy streets.

HERE is a glimpse of Boston Common which will carry travelers back to St. Marks. So large a flock of pigeons as this has of late years been as much a commonplace—if one may so name it—of the heart of Boston as of the plaza where the Doge's palace and the great gilded cathedral look on the waters of the Adriatic.

There are several hundred species of pigeons, or doves—for the name dove rightly applies to them all, as they are all of the family of Columbidae. The dove starts with the truly poetic impulse to proclaim his deepest sorrows to the world in verse. He describes how the ruthless hand of needs must intervene just when the dripping cup of joy was lifted to thirsty lips. (Dripping cup does not in this connection refer to the old-fashioned substitute for butter.) He says:

The editor of the Journal of Education (Boston) was much interested with the work in verasmaking done at the Forestville school, Chicago. He gathered a sheaf of the rhymes and sets them forth in the Journal of Dec. 15. They point to the awakening interest in poetry which is felt all through the various levels today. Surely to prove to children that they, too, can catch a glimpse of the heart of things and see them musically is worth far more than the old tedious analysis of the poet-work of great men. This early practise in seeing for themselves will open the pages of the poets for many who otherwise might miss what James Russell Lowell classes as one of the two things that never grow old: the return of spring and certain perennial utterances of the poets.

Here we have chosen the work of the very little tots, and begin with lines from second year pupils. Young Ralph starts with the truly poetic impulse to proclaim his deepest sorrows to the world in verse. He describes how the ruthless hand of needs must intervene just when the dripping cup of joy was lifted to thirsty lips. (Dripping cup does not in this connection refer to the old-fashioned substitute for butter.) He says:

Last night we had some fun,
Such fun I never had before,
But just as it had begun,
My mother opened the door;
She called me into the house,
And then to me she said:
"Now, you be still as a mouse,
And get right into bed."

—Ralph Weber.

Frances' "song of the bird high above" is the phrase of one who lifts the eye

JUVENILE POETICS

to what is to be seen above the cloud.
She says:

Spring has come, spring is here,
And the summer days are near;
Now the children have no fear
Who were cold and hungry.

Spring, 'tis you I love;
Your soft breeze is as the coo of a dove,
And song of bird high above;
Yes, you, spring, I love.

—Frances Curry.

The plea of the violet for safety is certainly a new idea among the poets,

Making Home

A SATIRICAL article in "Life" asks

If we remember an institution called home which used to be dear to Americans. The article is rather ponderously jocose, but one wonders if really does point a moral. Is it possible that with the advent of the automobile most especially a large number of people think of home only as a place to go when one can't go anywhere else? "Life" remarks that children used to be educated in the home—taught manners and the rudiments of arithmetic. Now all that is relegated to the school teacher, while mothers are outside doing other things.

This question is one which we may all ponder within ourselves. Do we properly value our home and contribute our part to making it homelike? Do we think of our home relations and duties as part of the important business of life, or is home only a place to sleep and eat in?

Do we rightly estimate the beautiful art of home making, and find a happiness, not a burden, in our share in the home making, whatever it may be? Do we clearly understand just what our individual share is in the making of home, and do we fit ourselves in various ways to fulfil this part of our life's use?

There is plenty of home spirit and home love among us yet. The hue and cry of mirth seekers outside the home is loud and attracts attention. The joys of home and the pleasant doings there are quiet ones. But oh, let none who have any share at all in any home fail to be grateful and faithful!

The American Academy in Session

William Dean Howells, president of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, says the New York Sun paid a pretty compliment to the distinguished Shakespearean scholar, Horace Howard Furness, of Philadelphia, when at the final session of the meeting of the academy and the institute in the New theater Mr. Howells said:

"Dr. Furness has made his text notes so much a part of the poetry of Shakespeare that in the future we shall find it difficult to tell which is Shakespeare and which is Dr. Furness."

The program of the morning session of the academy was given over to readings from "Henry V." by Dr. Furness. He sat throughout his reading and made frequent comments on the text.

A reception to the academicians and their associates by Mayor Gaynor at the Lenox library brought to a close the exercises of the meeting.

To the assembled writers, painters, historians, architects and sculptors, Dr. Van Dyke said: "We welcome Mayor Gaynor as a man of letters. He is the best letter writer I know of."

The mayor said: "I shall speak to the extent of saying how gratifying it is to me to be here to meet you. Certain newspapers—I am not so skeptical, since a letter of Griffin's tells us that in 1735, or thereabouts, Jean-Jacques was putting around a machine with which he had a notion he could learn to fly."

The Express states, took his decoration, with him, carefully wrapped in tissue paper, and asked the majestic usher at the Elysee how to put it on.

And the arriving guests, to their great amazement, saw the usher solemnly, paternally and with great dignity investing Rodin with the plaque of the Legion of Honor outside the dining-room door.—St. James Gazette.

who usually will have the violets gathered though "forbearance" leave the sunflower on its stalk. A third year pupil, this:

"Oh, you have such a sweet perfume,"
Said a little girl one day
To a sweet and tender violet
That grew along the way.

"Don't pick me," said the violet,
"I am too weak and small,
There are many other flowers
That grow so strong and tall."

Here is a fourth grade laddie's notion about Mme. Spider:

THE SPIDER.
There is a spider who makes her little home,
She does not live in society, but lives all alone;
Her home is of silk, and it's all hand spun,
When it is finished she has lots of fun.

—Bennie Newman.

Aviation Anticipated

A curious little book has turned up—an old treatise on aeronautics by Jean-Jacques Rousseau, called "Le Nouveau Dédale." Like Leonardo da Vinci and Cyrano de Bergerac, Rousseau was haunted by the dream of aerial navigation. We read, "Men walk on the earth, they sail on the water, and swim in it. Is not the air an element, like the others? What business have the birds to shut us out of their premises, while we are made welcome in those of the fishes?"

So far, so good; but Rousseau took no stock in any theories propounded by the Darius Greens of his day. He sifted the matter for himself, and thought it involved two problems. First, to find a body lighter than air, so that it would rise. He imagined that sooner or later such a body might present itself. There was no telling, says the Boston Transcript. Luckier things than that had happened. But what appalled him was his second problem—how to make that oblique body stop rising, and how to make it come down. This was too much for Jean-Jacques, and he wound up his book by admitting it.

For a long time "Le Nouveau Dédale" remained unpublished, appearing only in 1801. It had a popularity all too brief. In fact, when it was rediscovered the other day there were those who doubted its authenticity. For our own part we are not so skeptical, since a letter of Griffin's tells us that in 1735, or thereabouts, Jean-Jacques was putting around a machine with which he had a notion he could learn to fly."

A Story of Rodin

M. Rodin was invited to dine at the Elysee recently. It is not long since Rodin was made a grand officer of the Legion of Honor. But the sculptor is a man of simple habits, knows nothing of, and cares less for, decorations, and has the habit of putting those conferred on him away in a box and forgetting all about them. He was reminded by a friend that when he dined at the Elysee it would be etiquette for him to wear his plaque of grand officer. His trouble was that he did not know just how to wear it, and everybody whom he asked gave him a different opinion. He therefore, the Express states, took his decoration, with him, carefully wrapped in tissue paper, and asked the majestic usher at the Elysee how to put it on.

And the arriving guests, to their great amazement, saw the usher solemnly, paternally and with great dignity investing Rodin with the plaque of the Legion of Honor outside the dining-room door.—St. James Gazette.

There were no signs of harvest when you cast the seeds into the ground; but you believed it would come, your belief helped you to work and wait, and you have the fruit of it. So will it be with every word of God that is cast into the heart of men.—F. D. Maurice.

Some Thrones of England

REAT BRITAIN has at least half a dozen thrones, of which three are in London palaces, one in the House of Lords, one in Westminster Abbey and a sixth at Windsor castle. Of these the most ancient is that in the abbey, where each new ruler of the British empire is crowned.

This coronation chair, as it is called, is a massive, high-backed throne of oak. No fewer than seven Edwards and five Georges have sat in it. Underneath the seat is a large block of rough sandstone. This is the stone of Scone, the emblem of power of Scottish kings, who were for many generations enthroned upon it.

In the House of Lords is the throne used by the King when opening or proroguing Parliament in state. It stands under a gilt canopy, and is raised a few steps above the floor. It is of Burmese teak, carved and gilded and studded with crystals. On either side is a lower throne intended for the heir apparent and the queen consort.

The throne in St. James palace is large and imposing, with a canopy overlaid with crimson velvet and embellished with a bold relief of embroidered crowns, set with fine pearls and shimmering with bullion fringe.

By far the most costly is the throne at Windsor castle. It is composed entirely of carved ivory inlaid with precious stones, especially emeralds. It was presented to Queen Victoria by the Maharajah of Travancore, and was one of the most sumptuous gifts which even India ever gave to its Empress. The throne room is a long narrow apartment near the Waterloo chamber; and so delicate is the rich blue upholstery of the jeweled ivory throne that it is usually kept covered with a great casing of plate glass.

The best known of the English thrones is the one at Buckingham palace. The throne stands on a dais of massive carving and burnished gold, with drapery and canopy of rich crimson velvet with the royal arms in heavy gold embroidery.—Indianapolis Star.

There have been many great men that listened to the voice of public opinion, but there has never been one great good man that considered it, and the only lasting public opinion is that sort which has always had to end by following the lead of the good men.—Cosmopolitan.

FAITHFULNESS

HERE are two declarations in the Scriptures that may well be grouped together; one is Solomon's statement that it is "the little foxes, that spoil the vines," and the other the statement of our Master, that "he is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much."

The world needs nothing so much as earnest faithfulness to the little things of life, faithfulness to do to the best of our ability whatever may be intrusted to us to do. The keynote to success along any line of endeavor is faithfulness, first to the little things, and then to the greater things. It would be foolish to trust the more important affairs to one who had not proved that he could faithfully attend to the lesser duties. Faithfulness is a mental quality, and if this quality is not cultivated to prevent the little foxes (the little neglects) from spoiling the vines (from hindering the work), how can it be present to help successfully accomplish the larger things of life. Disappointment must inevitably await the one who thinks it can. Every one is familiar with the old proverb, "Take care of the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves;" no better application of this truism can be made than to take care faithfully to perform the little duties, and the larger ones will take care of themselves.

The two words faith and faithfulness are in a sense synonymous and it is in considering faithfulness from the standpoint of faith that much practical help can be derived. Humanity is not lacking in faith, but it is woefully lacking in placing its faith in the right place. Have you ever stopped to consider how much of faith you express in your daily life? At night when you retire you have faith that the morrow will dawn, bringing with it the accustomed activities. You have faith that your daily supplies will be forthcoming through regular channels, some of which you may know absolutely nothing about; and yet you do not question that all things are moving on in an orderly way. Human life is made up largely of faith, it lives by faith, it works by faith, and without faith it would be at a standstill. But what is the basis of this faith and to what is mankind faithful? This is the all-important question and the one that most vitally concerns human welfare. It is not true that in the past human faith has been largely centered in matter and its beliefs of life, substance and intelligence, and it is not equally true that this faithfulness to materiality has failed to improve the happiness, health and prosperity of the race?

The Scriptures tell us that "to be carnally minded is death," in other words to be fleshly or materially minded (to be faithful to the things of matter) is to be asleep to all that means and is life, or spirituality. The apostle Paul devotes the entire eleventh chapter of his epistle to the Hebrews to enumerating the marvels accomplished by faithfulness to good, to bring about harmonious conditions in face of what seemed, to all outward testimony, to portend disaster. He declared that through faith kingdoms were subdued, the mouths of the lions were closed, the violence of the fire was quenched, the edge of the sword was escaped, the dead were raised, and the weak made strong, and all through faith-

fulness to God, Spirit, not through reliance on faith in matter.

The world is full of faith, but its question is what are we faithful—to Spirit or to matter; to Life or to death; to confidence in good or to confidence in evil; to the ever-presence of purity and health or to the necessity of sin and sickness. Faith is placed in one or the other, and as our Master said, "According to your faith is it unto you," and also "Where is your faith?"

Christian Science is educating mankind to the understanding that faithfulness to Spirit is sufficient to meet every need, and on this basis it is healing sickness and sin. This faith, while beginning with the smaller things of life, leads thought naturally to the larger things until each one is fulfilled the promise, "Thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things." And Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 343), "Among the manifold soft chimes that will fill the haunted chambers of memory, this is the sweetest: 'Thou hast been faithful!'"

It is not a question as to how much

CHARM OF LIFE IN QUITO

HE charm of Quito is the poetic atmosphere which envelops the plainest places of life. Every one takes the world at his leisure, and there is time to enjoy everything. The homes are after the old Spanish type, which is so emphasized in the Latin-American cities. The houses are all of adobe built in a square and facing a court, and invariably of two stories only. But the average Quito residence is somewhat different in that seldom can a lessee obtain the use of the ground floor, even for stables or for storage and the servants. Under the American eaves are several shops, and as every foreigner and the state officials also reside in the same style, I have ceased to be uncomfortable over it. The entrances to all the homes are under a great archway removed from the immediate proximity of the shops, and as nearly all residence are on the second floor, the guest gains access through a beautiful stairway lined with palms and gay with flowers. There are humming birds about, and the patio, as the court is called, is alive with butterflies, with the warbling of birds and the soft drone of insects as though it were in the center of a tropical forest. The outer corridors of the second floor are a succession of beautiful rooms open to the sunny day on one side and hemmed in with palms and rich flowering trees on the other three. We live in these open places. Pianos and all sorts of musical instruments are about, we have to partake of all except the most ceremonious meals in this environment of birds and flowers.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Religion is no leaf of faded green,
Or flower of vanished fragrance
pressed between
The pages of a Bible; but from
seeds
Of love it springeth, watered by
good deeds.

—John T. Trowbridge.

Inexpensive Finish

The Italian fruit-vender was most grateful to the customer who had bought grapes on the day he set up his stall, and had never failed to buy something from that day on. When he married a young and accomplished girl, he saw his way clear to show his gratitude more thoroughly than by an occasional extra banana or bunch of grapes.

"My wife, Lora, she havva de fine talents," he said confidentially to his old customer. "She learns de manicure, and she learns de pedicure perfectissimo, and she havva de little shop right by close. And day you havva de time, you bring your hands and your feet to my wife, Lora, and she feenish them all for you, and charge nottings—notta one cent!"—Youths Companion.

A year's opportunities depend on spring;

A day's on the dawn;

And a life's on industry.

—Chinese Proverb.

What are we for, but to love and help one another?—Maltbie Babcock.

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What are we

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, January 12, 1911.

Commercial Arbitration

A TRIBUNAL where business men who desire to settle their differences honestly by arbitration may secure fair decisions at small expense, projected by the New York Chamber of Commerce, means the reestablishment in an improved form of a practise dating from the organization of the chamber and in vogue until 1895. After a lapse of more than ten years New York business men have again reached the conclusion, it appears, that the committee on arbitration, launched after the chamber's first meeting, was intrinsically right; that a court of commercial arbitration now would smooth many rough places in business affairs. If that court served only honest men, it would still afford interesting lessons in extension of arbitration to cover such problems of every-day life in America.

In order to make the court of commercial arbitration a success it would seem that decisions rendered would have to be explicit and final. They would have to be based on the best of precepts if reliance were to be placed upon them. Guesses or compromises would avail little in settling controversies in a manner satisfactory to keen and discriminating business men. Some exact standards would have to be arranged, from which there could be no unreasonable departure. One of the principal difficulties likely to be encountered is the question of who should compose the court and how long should be the terms of service of the individual arbitrators. Serious objection to long terms might be registered, and yet the nicety of judgment properly to interpret business law and ethics would doubtless increase with length of service.

Probably the court of commercial arbitration, whatever form it takes, will depart materially from the old lines. The methods concluded in 1895 never were entirely acceptable, largely for the reason, it has been claimed, that the committee on arbitration depended on legislative support and attempted to dispose, court fashion, of every variety of commercial dispute. Now, however, the chamber may study with profit the success of courts of commercial arbitration throughout Europe, always allowing for differences in laws, customs and opinions.

What New York needs, evidently, is a tribunal whose decisions will make for commercial integrity, halt many lawsuits and petty annoyances, and promote better feeling. Such a tribunal ought to be supported by the business men whose interests it serves and its activities never should trespass upon the domain of the civil or criminal courts. Every large American city faces conditions like those which have led New York's Chamber of Commerce to evolve this arbitration plan. Other centers of business activity will be inclined to study the workings of the court of commercial arbitration in New York with practical hopes in view. The metropolis is the logical place for another demonstration that the fields in which arbitration may prove helpful are practically inexhaustible.

SIGNOR GIACOMO PUCCINI says there is no such thing as "American music." Probably he never heard the American eagle scream.

Man a Reasonable Being

WE MAY depend upon it, the war lord bids fair to become comic in the face of the world's discovery that temples of peace are not made in any lasting fashion of broken hearthstones. He may rattle his saber, he may even dash his mailed fist against his breastplate, he may go to the length of hurling his helmet clattering to the ground; but none of these things move the man that has thriven on peace, that gentle logic of construction. It used to be argued in seriousness, about the time of the middle ages and a little later, that it was unmanly to have a distaste for war, but it is no more so than to have a dislike for volcanoes or a prejudice against hurricanes; these things can be met and bravely overcome, but they are no part of the necessities of existence. The war lord has had a hard row in modern times, and it shows no signs of improving; he has encountered the multiplication table in the shape of nation's reckoning of profit and loss, their income and their outgo. First the individual, then the nation, finally at times even the war lord has learned that if a dollar is taken out here, it must be replaced there; if a pound is spent on this, it must be supplied by that, and so on through a chain of cause and effect very dismaying to war lords and disconcerting to their champions that would coax unwilling peoples into martial glory. This matter of glory, too, has suffered a sea-change; not that the right kind of glory must not be sought as much as ever, but that it is now subjected to closer scrutiny; not that the point of honor must not be as lofty as ever, but that the world insists on more reason in its definition. When a war lord urges a few millions of men to step out and have a little glory, there is a painful risk that his attention will be called to the fact that this majestic invitation is very like that other beginning, "Dilly, Dilly, come and adapt yourself to sage and onions."

But these words will be quite misunderstood, if the readers in them any wish to diminish the honor and respect due the soldier and sailor, officer and enlisted man. It is safe to say that in no profession or trade do men guide themselves more by the standard of what they believe to be their duty than do the men of the sister services in all countries. As they have learned their lesson, so do they practise it in conscience, and their efforts so to do have put us under great obligations to them. There can be little doubt that, as has been pointed out before in these columns, an added claim to our respect for the army and navy in that they are not money-making professions, but avowedly are for a higher purpose—the protection of country and the preservation of international and internal order.

It is not with the soldier that we deal, as with those that would use him and his fellows to gain a prize in which he is to have the smallest part, and in this effort have used him as a shield for ambitions of which the world, were it better acquainted with facts, would readily acquit him. Hands inured to the grasp of arms do not pull wires with any great zest or readiness. No fair-minded man will belittle the military man, but no fair-minded man will exaggerate his place in modern affairs. In the present development of understanding, the soldier, like the policeman, is necessary; but

he is not a preponderating member in society's partnership. At the same time, his professional qualities of pluck, self-control, discipline and loyalty will always be examples for all to follow, and that the average civilian can observe with a good deal of improvement to himself and advantage to the state.

More and more, day by day, all over the civilized world, the "warfare" theory of men's livelihood is being exploded, and they are becoming ashamed of destruction and turning to the more cheerful and wholesome work of construction. Men are tired of the dreary philosophy and statesmanship that would turn the world into a wolves' paradise and make man live suspended half way between precarious victory and cruel defeat. In the overflowing balm of the victory of all for all has been found an agency that forever discredits the clumsy doctrines of force and violence, doctrines that taught men that the more they took away from the means of happiness the more they had, until the world has risen in permanent revolt against the contradiction. It is a more reasonable world that has learned this lesson and now puts into practise a saving common sense. The voices of the advocates of war are not stilled yet, by any means, and we are forced to hear their truculent arguments from time to time; but they have not the weight that they had not long ago. It is significant that they have in many cases shifted from the more picturesque excuse of glory to the less worthy argument of commercial interest, as though by giving to their cult the color of things commercial and the interests of merchants they made it justifiable. But this will fail as did false glory; it is more unlovely and is an argument so costly and so immoral that it will not succeed. There are more useful brotherhoods than Mars and Plutus, and men are becoming pretty well agreed on that fact; they pay less and less respect to these impositions, and turn more and more toward the pleasant sun of peace that shines upon cornfield and olive tree and lights the faces of all that trust it.

IT IS sometimes said that the large corporation reacts against the chances of the individual who might otherwise be in business for himself. It is, of course, true that when a number of smaller concerns combine their interests the corporate enterprise does not require more than one head, where formerly each concern had its own chief executive. But it can hardly be proved, as has been asserted, that corporations do away with opportunities. The individual may sink his personality into what becomes an aggregate. But men who have been conspicuous in their respective spheres are seldom eclipsed by any business combination. Talent and persistent effort are assets that carry cumulative dividends, whether business is conducted independently or through corporate effort.

Announcement by the United States Steel Corporation that James A. Farrell will be elected president bears out the fact that there is room within the corporation for the exercise of special abilities. There is hardly a doubt that nine persons out of ten will ask themselves: Who is James A. Farrell? What has he ever done to make himself eligible to the presidency of the world's biggest industrial enterprise? To the public the new president is an unknown quantity. His proficiency as a steel expert, only steel circles are familiar with. It is said that Mr. Farrell made possible the huge export trade of the corporation. When called to the highest office he was the president of the United States Steel Product Export Company.

All soldiers cannot be generals. All workers in steel cannot be presidents of steel corporations at the same time. So while it is important to learn that the new president of the steel corporation is an expert in the business, it is more interesting to be told that he has spent the better part of his career learning the industry from the bottom up. The public may have lost sight of him when he merged his independent interests with the corporation. But as the demand for steel has increased the corporation has had the advantage of his expert knowledge. Mr. Farrell has apparently gained the top because he knew how to build solidly from the low level.

Business organizations of the present day are strong in proportion as they use strong men. Hence the opportunities. When it is a question of choosing heads for important industrial and commercial combinations, it is very seldom that a practical man is passed by for one who has influence but not much practical knowledge. The steel corporation is only one of many which have been made possible through the combination of capital and energy. The energy is largely furnished by men who had small beginnings.

Corporate activity in one form or another has come to stay. It may have its defects from the standpoint of financing. It is for the authorities to work for such control as will not prevent the masses from sharing in corporative success. But where the advancement within the corporation is concerned it would seem as if there is no lack of opportunity. The corporation asks proficiency. And the bigger the organization, it would seem, the greater the opportunity to show that merit counts.

THOSE who visit a large city periodically usually express surprise at kaleidoscopic changes wrought there in brief spaces of time. Where, perhaps, some commodious and beautiful structure reared itself not long ago, now stands a building more in keeping with requirements of later years and conditions. Permanent residents of cities like New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and St. Louis fail to appreciate the rapid innovations of this kind within their borders as keenly as do the infrequent visitors. Yet all such changes tell eloquent stories of the onward march of civilization.

Soon the old Boston Art Museum in Copley square, long faithful repository of handicraft, paintings and sculptural masterpieces, will give place to an expensive hotel. Built in the early 70s, it has served its purpose and been dispossessed of its contents. Now a finer, more pretentious and better equipped building has taken over the works that the old art museum once housed. The ornate pile erected less than fifty years ago now has no place to fill in modern activities; even sentiment raises no hand to prevent its demolition.

Along Washington, Tremont, Boylston, Summer streets, back and forth and across the various business and residential sections of Boston, the same lesson is unmistakably traced. It is becoming noticeable in cities everywhere. What does not measure up to possibilities must yield to progress. Usefulness is the modern test.

MORE light on the shoe trade is being received this week in Boston with the assistance of salesmen from all over the United States and buyers from leading European centers. And although Boston's supremacy as the shoe center of the country never is reasonably questioned, there is a certain pardonable sense of satisfaction among shoe manufacturers, wholesale and retail shoe dealers, shoe salesmen and men in the allied trades because that fact again is pressed home at this semi-annual "market." The shoe business is peculiarly a New England industry, the one great activity responsible for the size and prosperity of several growing cities. Brockton, Lynn, Haverhill and countless smaller factory places all furnish profitable object lessons of communities built upon shoe manufacturing and the capacity it has for increasing population and wealth.

New ideas brought out twice a year at these gatherings in the Massachusetts capital are of distinctive importance to every branch of the shoe trade. Many of those exchanged at the present "market" will take form in changes of method, direction of enterprise into new channels, departures from precedent and general application of plans outlined, discussed and accepted. Yet it should be kept in mind that the semi-annual "market" is in no sense a convention. Rather is it something in the nature of a mammoth fair, at which commodities associated with the shoe trade are exhibited, exchanged, bought and sold. Without straining a point, the statement can be made that what is said and done at this time regulates to a large extent the style, quality and price of shoes throughout America and in some other parts of the world.

A MEMBER of the Indiana Legislature refuses to present a bill in that body on the ground that there are too many laws already. Indiana is fortunate in having such a level-headed man in its Legislature.

MAKING "New England quality" known to the world as the stamp of excellence by means of literature is the task undertaken by the Pilgrim Publicity Association of Boston. The cooperation of manufacturers throughout New England must be secured in order to insure the success of the plan; but as a matter of this kind concerns them all, the necessary support doubtless will be forthcoming. It is purposed to send to the millions of buyers throughout the world artistic little leaflets containing a series of five articles telling why New England goods have special worth. These articles are comprehensive, informative and convincing. They may be said to embody the maximum of information in the minimum of space.

In New England Quality, the leaflet mentioned, is sketched broadly the history of New England manufactured goods for nearly 300 years; how 100 years was devoted by the Pilgrims to supplying their own needs, another century to the selection of profitable lines of manufactured goods and elimination of unprofitable ones, how efforts now have turned toward specialization, perfection in finished goods and prevention of waste. If these leaflets can be placed in the hands of buyers all over the globe, they ought to create wide interest and bring plentiful inquiries.

The only way to let the rest of the world know what New England industries amount to is to adopt some such methods. No one state in this section of the country is qualified to exploit its advantages independently of the others so as to attract sufficient attention abroad. By acting together, manufacturers in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island without doubt can do much to promote the world's favorable acquaintance with New England manufactures.

SINCE France, apparently, has not become surfeited with expositions, the gathering of the nations under one roof can hardly have lost its interest to the world.

POULTRY shows are being held in all parts of the country, from Maine to California, from Michigan to Florida. And poultry shows are as popular in Canada as they are in the United States. The attendance attests the interest of the urban population. If something more were wanting, however, to prove that American thought runs largely to the poultry yard and hen house, it would be found in the advertisements that appear in many newspapers and periodicals with relation to incubators, brooders, fancy nest eggs, feed and general poultry yard supplies.

There is a saying to the effect that at some period in the life of every man he gets the notion in his head that he could make a living by keeping a chicken yard. It is well known, however, that only a few of those who get the notion ever go quite far enough to put it to a test. One cannot walk through the aisles of a chicken show without being impressed by the fact that chicken farming is a business rather than a pastime. Those city and townpeople who "go in for poultry" from time to time take it up, as a rule, by way of diversion. If they go into it seriously, they do so without any intention of giving it more than a small part of their time. It is to most of them merely a side line. Yet with the prevailing prices for poultry-yard products, it might well be made an exclusive calling. Where it is taken up and followed as a principal matter of business it is successful. It could not well be otherwise.

But regarded even as a diversion or pastime for city and townspeople, it is not to be discouraged. In the production of food and foodstuffs every little helps. There are always some beginners who stay, and it is evident from the growing displays at the poultry shows that the percentage of people who remain in the poultry-raising business as a business is rapidly increasing.

Whether the majority of men and women go in for poultry or not, there is hardly a question as to the universal popularity of the chicken show. Deep down in the hearts of all men and women—or nearly all—is a desire to have a place where they might raise chickens of their own. And when it comes to eggs, it is no exaggeration to say that all humanity stands on a common plane. Every body wants them newly laid.

PUTTING veteran municipal horses on the pension list is, to say the least, a humane idea.

Talking Shoes

New England Quality

National Interest in Poultry